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Page 3:

THISKS AND MISSIONS, AND DIM CTIVES COME WIS TO THE AND METHODS

BASIC MISSIONS

- 1. To prepare and train well-disciplined and well-drilled soldiers for the services of the rear, men who are possessed of physical endurance and are unconditionally devoted to the interests of the Party of Lemin-Stalin and of the Seriet Government.
- 2. To provide, for the soldiers of the corvices of the rear, the requisite knowledge and practical experience in their various openialties, to teach them carefully to preserve the technical material and material, to have a thorough knowledge of the rules for its use and for keeping it consecretly in readiness for use.
- 3. To teach the soldier to have complete mustery of his own weapon and its tree nique, no that he will be able to use it skillfully in combat and also for the protection of military property.
- h. To brain the individual units of the rear services in such moment that they will be able expertly to carry out their missions in providing technical reterict and equipment as well as supplies for the maintenance of personnel.

DIR CTIVES PERTAINING TO ORGANIZATION

- 5. One program set forth in these pages is desirated to prepare the soldiers of the soldiers.
 - --- reneral assembly mechanic; and assembly unit specialist (for fack force);
 - ... electricions and battery specialists;
 - .- iso ine-tool lathe hand;
 - -- reneral essembly methenics and essembly units specialists (automobile):
 - -- electric and gas welder;
 - -- vulcanizer;
 - store-room hand for tank and automobile material; , military
 - store-room hand for ordnance property; (coneral ordnance equipment)
 - store-room hand for ordnance property: (artillers and emmunition)
 - -- store-room hand for fuel and lubricant supplies;
 - ... store-room hand for food supplies;
 - store-room hand for (beggage train) clothing and personal equipment;

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DISSEMIPTIBLE BELLEVILLE SPECIAL HANDEING

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- -- medical aid men and orderlies;
- --- cooks;
- L- bakers;
- -- tailors;
- -- shoemakers;
- -- farriers;
- supply train (horse-drawn, pack-borne) personnel;
- -- clerks;
- -- supply sergeants.

Soldiers assigned to specialties for which a very large number of men is available are not included under any special program, but must be trained under the natural capabilities program.

6. The program is built up on the basis of 10.5 months of training (inclusive of one-holf worth alleved for transfer to the various camps) for each man in the services of the rear. The training year is divided into two training periods: the winter period (f months) and the surmer period (5.5. months).

MICHAEL FOR THE WRITER PERIOD: for the new recruit -- uniform basic training with the large units and specialist training for soldiers of the services of the rear. for results ted personnel -- improvement in specialist knowledge and capabilities. In addition, the formation of service units of the smaller type is also pursued during the whiter training period.

The whater period of training is divided into three parts:

FIRE CTARD: 1.5 months (36 training days) besic training for non recruits, carried on in line units in the usual man er. New recruits carnot be assimed to the services of the rear without having first completed this stage of the braining.

SLOCIB) STAGE: 1.5 months (36 training days) specialist training for soldiers who are to be assigned to the services of the rear.

TIMED STAGE: 2 months -- formation of the minor types of service units. During this stage the training for new recruits and reenlisted men proceeds jointly.

MISSION FOR THE SUMMER PERIOD: improvement of kno ledge and capabilities for all soldiers of the services of the rear, and training for service units.

This period is divided into three stages as prescribed by the program of training for units, on the regimental or separate battalion level, of the various types.

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The specialist training for soldiers of the services of the rear as conducted during the second stage of the winter training period is carried on the basis of a muster organized by the commanding officer of one of the large units. This muster is conducted at one and the same time for all specialists of the services of the rear and is planned in such marner that it begins not later than **zhexhest** 10-15 days after completion of the first stage of the winter training period.

The character of this muster is 1.5 months (36 training days, inclusive of 6 short days). The number of training hours per day of training is 8 ordinarily, with two hours less preceding each day off.

During the time of this muster the soldiers are excused from guard and fatigue duties.

8. The number is organized by the commander of the large unit at those service units (and supurfuncte units) which offer the best opportunities for successfully trained into soldier in his specialty (have sufficiently large cadres already trained, training addicate, adaptive naterial and operating facilities). Thus the number of sub-apprince is less suitably conducted at the automobile repair shop of the large unit, the number of successfully conducted at the large unit's clothing supply shop, the number of successfully and at the large unit's clothing supply shop, the number of story from hands at the corresponding type of storage fanot, the number of medical personnel at the medical unit, and so forth.

The commanding officer of the large unit will assign men from other elements of the large unit in so far as they may be needed for training soldiers of the services of the respin their respective specialties.

9. The reconlisted now and new recommits are given an opportunity to perfect their specialist knowledge and capabilities in the course of their daily practical work (duty in shops, size rooms, offices, receiving wards, etc.).

Organization of the service units and subordinate units proceeds in the course of tectical and headquarters-staff instruction, but also in the course of the special training for services of the rear.

All soldiers of the services of the rear, and all of the service units, are brought in for the tactical and headquarters-staff instruction.

So far as they are conducted for the companies and battalions, these training $SERVICE^{S}$ exercises are participated in by all soldiers whose regular duties in the sertices

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of the rear are with a battalion or with a company, respectively. The commanders of the intermediate units (e.g. regiment or separate battalion) make assignments, according to the training purpose of the exercise, to the company and battalion tectical exercises for subordinate service units, establishing a systematic procedure for this purpose.

Page 6:

In those instances where improvement of the specialist knowledge and capabilities of a mechlioted soldiert of the services of the rear cannot be accomplished in the proposed of their delly operational duties, the commanding officer of the large unit will issue an order to have short-term musters established according to the various expecialties required, for calls that do not involve in excess of 15 training days per year.

Il. The time devited to military and political training for the soldiers of the services of the mean it as follows:

FOR MALI AMORETES:

- -- hurns the first stage of the winter training period -- 276 hours (at the news of 125 hours for north);
- ... during the accomb stage of the same period -- 81 hours (at the rate of 5h rough per north);
- extrest toxing, period -- 266 hours (at the rate of 38 hours per month);

FUR REE PARCHE FORDIERS:

... Throughout the entire training year (10.5 months) -- 380 hours (at the rate of 30 hours our month).

the convices of the rear (other than soldiers of the services of the rear of the lime units) are expenied by the commenders of the intermediate units (e.g. regiment or separate battalion).

The men who are performing regular duty with the services of the rear in the subordinate units of the line are given military and political training each at his own unit.

12. The training topics for new recruits are the same for every type of specialist:

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Page 6: (cont'd)

drivers of notor vehicles.

during the second stage, during the period of the specialist muster; during the remaining stages, at the various minor units themselves (in the training groups), jointly with the recollisted soldiers.

- 13. A check on progress in each one of the training subjects is made:
- by the platoun commander (company or battalion commander) on the progress made by each individual soldier;
- by the reminent's (separate battalion's, etc.) deputy commander for supplicant or chief of the service on the progress of each one of king his service units.

 The "Farks days in the minor corvice units are conducted, as a general rule, at the rate of hidge per north.
- 15. In employment with foint 8 of Directives Pertaining to Organization of the Program of Section Craiming that of the Cittle regiment of the Cround Forces to perfect the lace between and proceducal capabilities of military chauffeurs (and tractor drivers 7:

 ONE the drown as presented in these pages includes technical training for the
 - conducted

 "Me occurses of technical training are urganized in platoon groups or anized for

 this pumpuse by order of the commanding officer of the "chast" (regiment, separate

 by

 bath there etc.), i.e., he intermediate units."

GENERAL DIRECTIVES PLRYAINING TO METHOD

- 16. We went-books to be used as basic texts in teaching the soldiers of the services of the near include the following: the Field Manuals of the different erms and Unit Interior Economy Regulations services, the Writing Manual (Stroyevoy Ustav), the Kanashannakari
- 17. The braining provided for the soldiers must proceed in consecutive order, advancing from simple and easy matters to the complex and difficult matters.
- 18. The basic principle to applied in the training is as follows: a practical demonstration accompanied by brief explanation by the commander; imitation, by the soldiers themselves, of the method (process) that was demonstrated to them; check on correct

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performance; and to train the soldier until he has fully mastered the method or process in question.

15 . Every theoretical topic must be made clear with the use of visual aids (classess, posters, tabeletions, mock-ups, training films, exhibits, etc.) until the coldier has fully assimilated the problem under consideration. Fig. Then the instruction has to do with questions of book-keeping, accounting, capepaion and harme of property, maintenance of property, and the like, one that develop a sense of homesty and a protective attitude toward mational proper-The addition to achieving expertness in the work of carrying into effect the a valuera instructions and correctly preparing the requisite documents. if, thenever the instruction has to do with one of the many aspects of war and right, the instructor must explanize the leading part played by Commade Stables, is the Communist Parts, and the contribution made by Fowlet scientists, on the ears, colorie dats, and the leading Stokhanovites, in creating and perfecting firetaless as smill for their country, in organizing the processes of production, and while in assistance increase the productiveness of labor and to so heve high

Colordical important is liven at the rate of h hours per week (ten lessons Pocher each). [10 minutes of the braining time, on days when no other politic-

the struction is given, will be devoted to political information.

Fern Land Stable, Twrshation p. 7.

talling of the outpools

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anggradin x		The second second second	e con letter the control of the cont	EVSTRUCT VESSES	THE PERSON NAMED AND ADDRESS OF THE	CANNEL PLOTESTICS	PT(2)		
-	TAPLE SHOUTING THE MULTIPE OF	HOURS FOR TE	THESE SEAR	הה הנובטטטטו	white contracts	management of dissertances,	SUM	MER PE	RIOD
NU.Aben 7	Subject of Instruction	Jen 5 for Recent to	TECH Reenlisted Soldiers	R FRRTO 200 STAC New Recruiter The Repricer vices, with- out special.	Reenlisted S.J. Leas	All Sold. of the Rear	Ist STACE	2nd STAGE lers of the ervices	250 21
NUMBER G-6387	6. Physical Training 7. Manuals and Regulations 8. Combat Engineer Training 9. Chemical Warfare Training 10. Wilitary Topography	ing to the numb llotted for the winter tvg. per regrens for the and services.	33 2 2 3 4 2 2 3 4 2 2 5 5	700 inting 33 2 2 7 6 6 4 4	iveining	44 2 16 10 6 4 4	34 4 28* 2 3 2 2 4 3	32 6 50* 3 3 4 2 4 3	132* 56 4 4 8
REGISTRY	11. Automobile Training 12. Specialist (Technical) Training 13. Medical Training 14. Fire Protection Training 15. Time kept in Reserve * This time is used to have the officers of the intermediate in the company and battalion be called in to participate	o mes and the miss of the miss	emall serv	6 gr ice units perfolion of rong the hours d services of	-the-week ci	large-unit is onits will in Table, is marcisos.		107 mises. The end for whs	20 command t subje units w

This time is used to have the men and the small service many participate in large-many section and the officers of the intermediate units (regiment, etc.) which came of the services while be included, end in the company and battalion exercises. All aside from the house shown in this Table, the various small be called in to participate in headquarters-staff and services-of-the-warr exercises.

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DISSECTIVE THE TANK OF THE HANDLING

^{**} A saparate Table to provided to show the number of house devoted to the mentions specialists.

Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2010/11/04 : CIA-RDP81-01043R001000130002-0

			DEAL MAD DIRECT	TERS OF THE SERVICES OF THE WINTER TRAINING Store-Room Hands:	Medical Personnel;	Tailors;	Supply Train
1	Subject of (etc		enk&AutoGen.ordn.& Ingineer Equipm.; Art Meteriel&Ammun. Fuel	Food; Cloth. & Person.		Shoemakers.	(Horse-Drawn, Pack- Borne) Personnel
	l. Specialist Training	175	175	165	170	165	160
	2. Reserve Time	20	20	30	25	30	35
_	TOTAL	195	195	195	195	195 .	195
A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR							

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Page 10:

PROGRAM FOR MILITARY TRAINING

SUBJECTS OF INSTRUCTION REQUIRED FOR ALL SPECIALISTS

POLITICAL TRAINING

This training is conducted in conformity with directives issued by the Chief of Political Administration (Glavnoe Politichesas Upravlenive) of the Soviet Array -

TACTICAL TRAINING

Purpose of Training. To perfect habits that will enable the soldier to conduct himself to best advantage on the field of battle, independently and as member of a squad (group).

DIRECTIVES AS TO METHOD

The subjects of tactical training assigned in common to the soldiers of all mervice units and specialties must be mastered by means of tactical drill exercises performed by them as members of a squad (xxx crew, etc.). As to the rest, the conduct of the exercises will be governed by the directives (as to method) contained in the general training programs of the respective arms and services.

List of Subjects and Time spent on each.

Designation of Su	hjects (i	Hum nter Per	her of Hours riod Summer Feriod
The Soldier in Defe	ensive Combat Action		Ţĺ
a sound sound power file	ost, Duty	2*	g.m. 3
m - c-und in Offen	sive Combat Action .	8	f-46.3
m Cara in Dafen	sive Combat Action .		6
14. The Squad in Belefit	TOTAL:	3.0	10

The new recruits are trained in special assemblies with others, until the regular joint training begins.

Page 11:

Subject 1. THE SOLDIER IN OFFICISIVE COMPAT ACTION

Preparations for defense. Choice and fitting up of places for firing. Exercise 1.

Preparations for conducting fire.

Repelling an enemy attack. Actions while artillery and mortar shelling Exercise 2.

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is in progress. Activities when the combat alarm is given. Conducting fire, by direction of the commander or independently. Annihilation of attacking enemy tanks and infantry. Cooperation with neighboring troops. Annihilation of enemy troops entering the fire trench or communicating tranch.

Subject 2. GUARD AND SENTRY POST DUTY

Observation

Guard post duties. Advancing a sentry post and finding a location for it. Actions of the sentry upon appearance of an individual enemy soldier or upon the approach of a group. Relieving sentries.

Subject 3. THE SQUAD IN OFFENSIVE COMBAT ACTION

Exercise 1. Actions of the squad during an attack. Occupying and fitting up the hij jump-off position. Making ready for the attack. The attack itself. Annilation of enemy personnel during the attack. Exploitation of favorable conditions for a determined advance. Repulsing a counter-attack made by the enemy.

Exercise 2. The squad's combat action in the depth of the enemy defense position.

(advences)

Attacks made in the depth of the enemy position. Coordination of fire and movement.

Overcoming mine fields and other obstacles. Sudden attack and annihilation of the various individual nests of enemy resistance. Repulsing counter-attacks.

Subject 4. THE SQUAD IN DEFENSIVE COMBAT ACTION

Exercise 1. Organizing the defense. The squad's position. Clearing the field of view and the field of fire. Organizing fire and fire liaison with neighboring troops. Digging a trench. Haintaining field service during defensive action.

Exercise 2. Repelling an enemy advance or attack. Observation of the battle field. The squad's actions under artillery fire, and in the event of an air attack or chemical attack by the enemy. Repelling reconnaissance activities, and annihilation of attacking enemy tanks and infantry. Combat against enemy personnel making an irruption into the firing trench or communication trench.

Page 12:

HARRSMANSHIP TRAINING

Purpose of Training. To perfect habits that will enable the soldier to conduct carbine fire at measured distances.

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	the state of the s		
age 12: (cont'd)	List of Subjects and Time	spent on each.	
	Designation of Subjects	Number Winter Fer	er of Hours lod Summer Period
-	Construction of the Carbine	L	2
2,	Methods and Rules applicable to	9	8
3.	Throwing Hand Grenades	ŗ	en EN
	TOTAL:	17	10
REMARK:	Exercise 1 (two hours) on Subject 1 a	nd Exercises l	and 2 (5 hours)
	ct 2 are conducted during the winter		
	new recruits, in special essemblies;		
	others, until the regular joint train	ning begins.	
	Subject 1. CONSTRUCTION OF THE CA		
Exercise 1.	Terminology and structure of the par	rts of the cart	oine. Commonly
of Marie Control of the Control of t	ay in firing, and their elimination.		
Exercise 2.	Disassembling and assembling the car	rbine. Hethod	for daily inspec-
The state of the s	soldier's carbine.	•	
	Subject 2. METHODS AND RULES APP.	LICABLE TO CAR	BINE FIRE
Tercise 1.	Preparation for fire from prone posi-	tion, using the	e support. Loadi:
	es; taking aim; firing; unloading the		
	Preparation for fire from prone posi-		sing the support;
	pon single open targets with time lim		
	Fire with sharp amounttion.		
Manager of the Confession of t	Subject 3. THROWING HAND TRINADES	;	
Exercise 1.	Position of the parts and mechanis		ade before it is
O-CARDON SECTION AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSON ADDRESS OF THE PERSON AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSON ADDRESS	hair function while the granade is be		
Erercise 2.	Preparation for throwing the grens		
	-		

Purpose of training.

To develop soldierly bearing in the individual, and solidarity of action

in the various squad formations.

List of Subjects and Time spent on each.

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INTELLIGE	NCE TRAD	SLATION CONFIDENTIAL TRY NUM	G-6387	PAGE NUMBER 12
Page 13:	(cont'd)	List of Subjects and Time spent or	each.	
		Designation of Subjects	Number Winter Perio	er of Hours od Summer Period
	7.0	Drill Movements and Walk without Weapon	. 3×	3
	2.	Drill Movements and Walk with Weapon	3%	3
	3.	Movement in Bounds and Cresping	4030	2
	1	Squad Formations	ļ	žŧ
	,	Movements by Automobile	2	overth.
		TOTAL	: 12	12
				•

Subject 1. DRILL MOVEMENTS AND WALK WITHOUT WEAPON

Fall To

harroise 1. Drill position of the soldier. Execution of the commands: Heli-Asym, Wese Asym, West, (Right, or Left) Dress. Turns in place. Salute in o kada .

Arreice 2. Drill step and parede step. Movement at a walk and remains. Granging speed of movement. Malkingxnumments Coming to a halt.

Reserve 3. Turns in motion.

Provided it. Salute in motion. Approaching and leaving a superior officer. Drill Hanual po. 19, 22, 31-47, 59-74.

Septect 2. Drill Movements and walk with Weapon

Recorded 1. Dwill position of the soldier with weapon. Manual of aims in Order, Arms, Most. We souther of the commands: Sling Mikke, Shoulder Arms, Manager Supply and

the commond for althoughng the rifle scross the back.

Thereise 2: Turns and movement with the weapon. Movement at a walk and run-Page lie sieg. Coming to a halto.

brownise 3: Wannel of arms while in motion. Execution of the commands: Spoulder Ammas; Order, Arms.

Exercise h: Saluting with weapon, in place and in motion. Approaching and locating a superior officer, while carrying the weapon.

Drill Monual: pp. 1,8-68, 75-83.

5-bject 3. HETHOD OF MOVING IN BOUNDS, AND CREEPING

Execution of the commands: Down, and Up. Advancing in bounds and creeping, vich weapon.

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Drill Manual: pp. 84-91.

Subject 4. SQUAD FORMATION

Exercise 1. Deployed formations of the squad:single-rank formation and double-rank formation. Forming a squad and drawing it up in line. Execution of the connecte: Attention, At East, (Right, Left) Dress, Dismissed. Turning movements of

Exercise 2. Movements of the squad in deployed formation and changes of the discretion of neverent. Reforming the squad from one rank into two, and vice versa.

Experience 3. The squed in marching formation. Changing the squad from a column into deployed formation, and vice versa; changing the squed from single file data a column of two's, and vice versa; changing the direction of movement in column dark attent.

which on objections. Moving into attack.

1 2011 danual: pp. 92-127.

Subject 5. MCVIMENT ON MOTOR VEHICLES

Constant of Committee prior to boarding the vehicle. Checking on weapons.

The control of the places aboard the vehicle. Behavior on route. Simula of exmand,

and address of passing them on. Duties of vehicle personnel and afficers or

and have. Placemaking from the vehicle. Actions in the event of a sudden attack

1 11 Hammal: pp. 274-298.

of Ref. Cransport units de not study Subject 5.

Pega 1

HIYSICAL TRAINING

Figure of Training. To improve the soldier's physical condition and to develop

List of Subjects and Time spent on each.

Designation of Subject	Wii	Number nter period	of Hours Summer Period	<u>, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , </u>
J. Gymnastic Exercises:	• •	12%	•••	
<u> </u>		444	19	
b) Group Two	TOTAL:	12	10	

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CONTENUATION SERST) SPECIAL HANDLING

PAGE NUMBER INTELLIGENCE TRANSLATION 14 G-6387 Page 15: (contrd) Exercises 1-8 (6 hours) are taken up: with the new recruits, in special assemblies; with others, until the beginning of the joint training. GIMNASTIC EXERCISES Smirjoci l. load: Exercise with weights Past Irom. Two men carrying a third. Service 1. Horizontal bar -- pull-up. Handayadarabkanarizanazatza buck, vaulthouse (height 105-110 cm.) - jumping on one's knees, and jumping forward. Parallel Bars: Reporter 2. Charbing a rope (pole), using the legs. Flexing and unflexing the Horizontal beam, (height 130-150 cm.) the The while supporting one's weight. Handdard marker in the control of walking on it. and the state of the state of the selection of the state (with veiches?) 1977 10 1. Head scatal bar - "red"em sairesom" (pull-up ?) Vaulting horse (height 190 cm.) - jusy with legs spread. Acrobatics - backward turn, with help. disposed to Clarking the tilited ledder. Parallel bars - swinging on the suppose. Markern tell been (Polgic 130-150 m.) - Welking backward and sideways. Business of Herimonial bar ... Hanging backwards. Exercise with load: raising a Marida case(seight). Acrobatics -- Roll, forward and backward. provides 6. Climbing the slanted rope. Parallel bars -- Raising cheself into the Filter position with the back kept straight. Distance-jumping and high-jumping has a manning sinci-101 0170 7 Coston tal Bar -- swinging. Horizontal been (height 130-150 co.) as thing with additional movements of the hands and legs. Acrobatics -- double Transise 6. Horizortal Ber -- Hanging backwards. Parallel bars - Lifting oneself Paga Ii: this there, with bein between the bars. Jump into the depth (height 2.5 m.).

() Second Group. Rechardsheim

Exercise 1. Horizontal Bar -- Brack flip on the bar. Farallel bars -- forward roll doubled up. Enck broadwise (height 125 ca.) -- jump with knees drawn up.

Exercise 2. Climbing the rope (pole) -- using the hands only. Parallel bars -- banding and straightening arms while swinging. Buck (height 125 ca.) -- jump sidewise.

Exercise 3. Horizontal bar -- handing suspended from the knees. Exercise with

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load: carrying a man. Buck sidewise (height 125 cm.) -- jump with legs spread.

Argroise 4. Hoisting with turn. Parallel bars -- Hoisting with backward swing.

Exercise with load -- raising a man from the ground.

Revised 5. Horisontal bar - Forward turn hanging. Parallel bars - jumping out in the ent, legs spread. Here Buck lengthwise (height 120 cm.) - jump with hang spread (from the third group).

Physical Training Menual: pp. 67-77, 81-90.

MANUALS AND REGULATIONS

the corrying out precisely the requirements of the Regulations; and

-- in reminist the company duty in exemplary manner and performing their

្នាស់ស្រាក់ និង**ខ្មែ**ក

list of Subjects and Time spent on each.

Designation of Subject Himmer of Hours

Whater Period: Cole of Disciplinary Punishment:

Resolition and Emponitives 28

Interior Service Regulations:

Elifater Personnel and Cooperation 29

No Drilly Detrial Duties and those of the Orderly

Swamer Isrio: Manual on Gerrison and Guard duty:

To Bish's and Dukies of Guard Personnel

TOTAL: 12

THE CODE OF DISCIPLINARY PUNISHMENT

SUBJECT R: DISCIPLINARY PENALTIES AND IN ENTIVES

of the communders (from squad commander up through regimental commander) to impose the compliancy penalties. The methods of carrying disciplinary penalties into effect.

With the new recruits the subjects are taken up during the special assembly, and with the recalisted men up to the period of joint training.

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Page 17: (cont'd)

Incentives provided for the enlisted man(private). The rights Exercise 2: Energy and an entire continuous and an entire c

of commanders to make use of these incentives.

Code of Disciplinary Punishment: pp. 8-11, 13, 15, 18-20, 23; 26-32, 52-53, 59-73, 75-78.

INTERIOR SERVICE REGULATIONS

SUBJECT 2: MEMBERS OF THE MILITARY PERSONNEL AND COOPERATION BETWEEN THEM

Exercise 1. General duties of military personnel. Duties of the enlisted man. Military manks and grades and the corresponding insignia. Superior and subordinate, tender and junior.

Exercise 2. The procedure of receiving and executing orders. Methods of saluting. Military ocurtesy and rules for the conduct of military personnel.

National Service Regulations: pp. 1-33, 41-45, 153-155.

SUBJECT 3: THE DATES DETAIL DUTIES AND THOSE OF THE ORDEREN

Daily detail duties, what they comprise, who is designated for them, and who is

Numberion Service Regulations: pp. 228, 230-233, 252-25k, 275-277, 300-321, 330-321

333 435 CARRISON AND INTERTOR GUARD DUTT REGULATIONS

Pogg la

SUBJECT A: ETGHES AND DUTTES OF GUARDS AND SENTRIES

The sorring. The mainly of the centur. Outles of the senture. Occasions for the

The sentry's special duties. Duties of prisoner escerts sandre to use his weapon.

and reconsula.

Carrison and Interior Guard Buty Regulations: pp. 165-189.

COMPAT ENGINEER TRAINING

Purpose of Braining. To teach the soldier how to construct and equip protective

List of Subjects and Time spent on each.

Resignation of Subject

Winter Ferlod Summer Period

Summer Period:

- L. Construction of Cover for Personnel
- ķ

- 2. Construction of Cover for Materiel
- lį.

TOTAL: --

8

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SUBJECT 1: CONSTRUCTION OF COVER FOR PERSONNEL

Exercise 1. Special tranches (gorges) and stone parapets; their functions, principal dimensions, excavation, and fitting out with samitary and technical installations. Construction of overheadcovering and camouflage.

Exercise 2. Building shacks with improvised materials, fitting them out, and cascuflaging them. Familiarity with the construction and fitting out of dugouts.

SUPJECT 2: CONSTRUCTION OF COVER FOR MATERIEL

Exercise 1. Use of karakarakaraka stane-rooms to provide shelter for kitchess, bakeries, store-rooms, shops. Providing camouflage with the aid improvised material and regular, issued camouflage property.

Exercise 2. Fitting and construction of special trenches (gorges) and stone perspects and field sheds for material.

Fage S:

CHEMICAL WARFARE TRAINING

Puriose of Training. 1. To teach the use of the individual's own equipment for employed defense and decontamination.

2. To familiarize the soldier with methods of treating a parameter and of decontaminating personnel and of decontaminating personnel equipment, weapons, and other material.

List of Subjects and Time spent on each.

Designation of Subject	Number of Hours
l. Rears for Chemical Protection of the Skin	1
2. Exercises in Contaminated Air (Chamber)	2
3. Treating Personnel, and Decontaminating Personal Equipment, weapons, and other material	3
AFOT	L: 6

SUBJECT 1: THE MEANS FOR CHEMICAL PROTECTION OF THE SKIN

Use of the emangements exertective cape, poncho (?) (nakidka-podstilka), protective foot-wear, protective clock (plashch), protective apron, protective robe (khelat) and the purposes for which they are intended. Purpose and use of the protective combinations and of the light-weight-protective suit.

SUBJECT 2: EXERCISES IN CONTAMINATED AIR (CHAMBER)

Checking the gas mask and determining that it is in order. Putting

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on the ges mask in contaminated air. Using a damaged gas mask and replacing it in contaminated air.

SUBJECT 3: THEATING PERSONNEL AND DECONTAMINATING PERSPONAL EQUIPMENT, WEAPONS, AND OTHER MATERIEL

American 1. Use and contents of the individual gas casualty first-aid kit, and rules for using it. Practical methods for treating personnel and for decontaminating personnel equipment with the aid of the individual gas casualty first-aid kit.

Of Page 21:

interesting 2. Understanding of the methods of preliminary, and complete decentary interest of the weepon and of other combat materiel. Construction of equipment for the constantmation of machine guns and mortars, and the use of such equipment. The gradiantery and also the complete decontamination of weapons and combat materiel of this type.

HILITARY TOPOGRAPHY

For a co-of fixinity. To sevelop the soldier's skill in orienting himself on the handling to perform sovements according to a given azimuth; to make use of a small result map (stragram).

Designation of Subjects and Time spent on each.

Designation of Subject

Number of Hours

Sunger Paricd:

- I, Organization on the Terrain and Movements seconding to a given Azimuth
- 'n
- 2. Scale of the Map, Measurement of Distances, and Meading Maps

i: -6

TOTAL:

SUBJECT 1: ORIENTATION ON THE TERRAIN AND MOVEMENTS ACCORDING
TO A CIVEN AZIMUTH

cand real points of the compass. Use of landmarks in determining one's own position, main shaing a given direction, and finding one's way back. The compass and its

Other passes. Determining the cardinal points from the sun and by various other passes. Determining the azimuth on the terrain, and directions according to a given azimuth. Hovement according to a given azimuth.

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SUBJECT 2: SCALE OF THE MAP, MEASUREMENT OF DISTANCES, AND READING MAPS

Morroise 1. Understanding of the numerical map scale. The linear scale, and not using it. Measuring distances on the map, with the aid of compasses, scale indicator lines, improvised means, and by visual estimate.

Page 2: Recreise 8. Conventional symbols, and numerical designations, on maps. Read-

MOTOR VEHICLE TRAINING

Parguest of Rectains. To familiarize the soldier with the general structure of the

Mast of Subjects and Time spent on each

	Designation of Subject	Number of House
***************************************	Winter Period:	
3.	General Structure of the Automobile	h
2,	The of Materials	2
3.	For't Service and Servicing and Automobile	9
0		AND THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPER

TOTAL: 15

Fig. 8: For new recruits all of the subjects are tought during the opinial matter assembly, for the others, up till the beginning of the

SUBJECT 1. GENERAL STRUCTURE OF THE AUTOMOBILE &

the automobile and its uses. Classification of types of motor vehicles, according to their regular assigned function, and according to their regular assigned function, and according to their resultantity. Short technical description of the automobile. Function, location, and attachment of the various individual assemblies, mechanisms, and devices of the outomobile.

General structure of the motor, the transmission, the wheel ascendiff, and the control mechanisms.

SUBJECT 2. USE OF MATERIALS

olas maining.

The motor-transport and motor-repair units use the time allotted to Motor Vehicle Training to perfect their knowledge in specialties on the subject, according to the judgment of the commanding officer of the unit.

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Fuels, lubricants, and cooling liquids. The simplest methods for determining the quality of the gesoline and cil. Methods of handling gasoline, oil, and enti-frece mixtures. Bules for fueling an eutomobile.

Page 22:

SUBJECT 3. PARK SERVICE AND SERVICING AN AUTOMOBILE

Emercise 1. Motor vehicle parks. Purpose of the parks, and problems that arise in connection with them. Types of parks. Basic features of a park.

Exercise 2. Rules for the internal arrangment of parks. Fire fighting equipment in the parks, and rules for using it to put out fires.

Exercise 3. Rules for distributing end placing motor vehicles in permanent parks and field parks. Rules for admission to the park and to enter vehicles in the park. Rules for driving vehicles into and out of the park and for putting them into their parking space.

Exercise h. Scope of the work in servicing an automobile. Types and time intervells of servicing. Inspection of vehicle before it leaves the parkiduring halts and at stopping points). Daily technical servicing.

MEDICAL TRAINING

To acquaint the soldier with basic rules of prophylands against corregions diseases and to teach him practical first aid methods to be applied to wouldn't man and gas casualties on the battle field.

List of Subjects and Time spent on each
Number of Hours
Resignation of Subject

Swimer Period:

- 3. First aid to wounded men on the battle field 1
- h. Self-help and mutual assistance in cases of con tamination with toxical combat agents

TOTAL:

SUBJECT 1: PROPHYLAXIS AGAINST AGUTE DIFFASES OF THE GASTO-INTESTINAL TRACT

Dysentery, abdominal typhus, cholera. Basic symptoms, exciting causes,

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sources of infection, methods of spreading the disease, and prophylaxis against those diseases.

SUBJECT 2.: PROPHYLAXIS AGAINST PARASITIC TYPHOID DISEASES

Reconstructions typhus and recurrent typhus, basic symptoms, exciting causes, sources of infection, methods of spreading the disease, and prophylaxis against thuse diseases.

SUBJECT 3: FIRST ATD TO WOUNDED MEN ON THE FIELD OF BATTLE

Removing the wounded man to shelter. Giving first aid to the wounded first aid
on the field of battle. Rules for using the individual answered hit. Putting on a boundard. First aid in cases of broken bone.

SUBJECT 4: SELF.-HELP AND MUTUAL ASSISTANCE IN CASES OF CONTAMINATION WITH TOXICAL COMBAT AGENTS

Self-holp and nubual assistance in cases of contamination with vesicant toric terms. This for using the individual gas casualty first aid kit. Giving first aid to case of contamination with suffocating gas and harassing agents.

FIRE PROTECTION TRAINING

France of Training. To teach the soldier methods of fire prevention, measures to be taken when a fire as discovered, and methods of extinguishing it.

dist of Subjects and Time spent on each

	Designation of Subject	denki	er of hours	
	Winder Period:			
	General Methods of Fire Protection		2	
2.	and letisde of extinguishing fires		.2	
2.	Basic Rules of Fire Fighting		2	
		TOTAL:	6	

THURK:

For new recruits all of these subjects are taught during the special, and for the others until the beginning of the joint training period.

Page h:

SUBJECT 1: CENERAL METHODS OF FIRE PROTECTION

Ander for fire protection in store-rooms and during the operation of motion vehicles. Measures of fire protection during the protection of soldiers in their quarters. The duties of men on daily details, in so far as fire prevention is concerned.

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MEANS OF EXTINGUISHING FIRES SUBJECT 2:

Fire extinguishers, their uses, construction, rules for charging and make ensure. How to operate fire extinguishers in use, and how to start them. The structure of hend-operated fire pumps and how to operate them in case of fire. The structure of andoor fire hydrants, the equipment for them, and how to operate this oquipment in case of fire.

SUBJECT 3: PASTO RIGES OF FIRE FIGHTING

The drives of military personnel when a fire is discovered. Basic rules for white ming fires in military barracks, store rooms for various types of properby, hall, emanablems, tanks, and motor vehicles.

Mago Mi

PROGRAM FOR SPECIALIST TRAINING

CHARRAL ASSEMBLY MECHANIC AND ASSIMBLY-UNIT SPECIALIST FOR TANK FORCES

Function of Teataing. 1. To explain the structure of combat vehicles, the functioning one colforedicates of the various essemblies, rules for using and servicing the უც\ქ,3**1**€5•

2. To teach repairs made on combat vehicles and their indigional nameablies an stationary shops and under field conditions.

DIRECTIVES AS TO METHOD

The basic training in the specialty includes instruction in the structure of the verticle and in practical work.

The instruction given in these subjects proceeds in the order as set forth in the progres. In beaching the repair work, the student's attention is called espechally to the development of habits of properly and intelligently keeping the place of weak in order, and the tools and manufacture also habits of carefully operating the repair machinery (the machine as fa whole, its various assemblies and details) and other repair equipment.

Practical work in repairing vehicles, and their various assemblies and details, that require reconditioning,

To teach repairs, according to established technological rules and technical requirements and in accordance with time standards, on military vehicles and their

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individual assemblies and details; and at the same time also to incorporate the most recent improvements in the technological process of the repairs. Page 26:

List of Subjects and Time spent on each

	Designation of Subjects New	er of I	lours
20	Tanks and Self-Proppelled Artillery Mountings of the Soviet Army	5	
2.	Structure of the Combat Tank	Žį.	
3.	Structure, functioning, malfunctioning, and regulation of the individual mechanisms and assemblies of the te	nk 46	
lı.	Information on the Subject of Electrical Ingineoring).	
5.	Structure of the Tank's Electrical Equipment	6	
ć ,	Operating a Combat Tank	50	
7.	Geneval Assembly Work (Smith's Shop)	3.6	
8,	Malfonetioning and Defects of Assemblies on Tanks	<u>l</u> i	
۶.	Basic Aspects of Organization and Technology of Mili-	16	
300	Materials used in Tank Repairs	177	
11.	Organizing the Work and the Place of Work	5	
32.	Roceaving the Tank for Repairs	h	
13.	Rules for Disassembling and Assembling the Mechanisms	ħ	
L,	Replacing a Motor; Replacing and Repairing its Stystem	12	
J.	Replacing and Repairing the Transmission Assembly	8	
36.	Replacing Sections and Details of the Suspension and of the Wheel Assembly	ļį	
37.	Driving the tank around and testing it after replacement of details or minor essemblies	ц	

175 TOTAL:

TANKS AND SELF-PROPELLED ARTILLERY MOUNTINGS OF THE SUBJECT 1: SOVIET ARMY

Classification of tanks and self-propelled artillery mountings Toposo le according to weight, armamena, mission. The role played by the Party and by Commado Stalin in person in the creation of first-class Russian tank material. Brief account of the combat and technical properties of the Russian-made tanks and self-propelled artillery mountings.

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SUBJECT 2: SURUCTURE OF THE COMBAT TANK

Energise 1. Basic parts of the tank. The structure of the armored part and its sections. Structure of the ports and observation devices, and rules for using them.

Page 27:

Function and attachment of the various assemblies, mechanisms, supplementary equipments, measuring and control devices, and installations.

Encycles 2. Function and structure of the turret. Structure of the ball-bearing support, blocking devices, ports, and observation degices of the turret, and the rules for making use of them. Mountings and armor protection of the amazent.

Helica of operating the revolving mechanism and servicing it.

SUBJECT 3: STRUCTURE, FUNCTIONING, MALFUNCTIONING, AND REGULATION OF THE INDIVIDUAL MECHANISMS AND ASSEMBLIES OF THE TANK

Remarks the modern of the motor. Four-cycle and two-cycle processes. Notion concaretry the power of the engine and the torsional moment. The dependence of power and torsional moment on the number of turns of the crankshaft, the degree of comtressact, and the moment of feeding the fuel or spark-advance. Notions concerning Design of fuel and mechanical losses. Advantages and disadvantages of the diesel

Lancation 2. Spructure and functioning of the crankgear, nequirements arising to connection with the crankgear mechanism. Disorders of the mechanism and their climination.

Light of details.

Light of the fielding and distribution mechanLight. Places of distribution. Nethod of functioning of the cylinders. Kethod of
constituting valves and gasoline-distributing installations. Disorders, and methods
of considerating and removing them.

Exercise 4. Structure of the feed system. General information concerning fuel and the different types of fuel. Diagram of the feed system. Purpose, positionly and attackment of assemblies and devices of the feed system. The functioning of the feed system.

ties of the fuel pump. Structure and functioning of the fuel pump and of the supercharger.

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(Concerning tanks with carburetor engines.) Purpose, structure, and functioning of the carburetor. Its regulation and installation on the engine.

Exercise 6. Structure and functioning of the fuel pump, filter, air-cooling system, tanks, stopcocks, fuel conduits, and measuring devices. Mechanisms for controlling the feed system, and regulation of those mechanisms. Rules for servicing the assemblies of the feed system. Irregularities, and their anticipation and elimination.

Energiese 7. Structure of the lubricating system. Notions concerning friction and the purpose of Imbrication. Information concerning fracture lubricating oils used dering the number and during the winter, and concerning their substitutes. The lubrication diagram. Purpose, position, and attachment of assemblies and devices of the lubrications system. Pressures and temperatures required by the oil under different working conditions.

Englaces 8. Structure and functioning of the oil pump, oil-cooling assemblies, filters, and control devices. Tanks, stopcocks, and oil conduits. The oil-flow structure and rules for making use of it. Care of the lubricating system. Irregularities, and methods for discovering, anticipating, and removing them. Methods for changing oil or adding oil to the system.

Exercise 9. Structure of the cooling system. The need for cooling. Information concerning the cooling liquids used for cooling the engine. Precautionary measures for reading anti-freeze mixtures (the anti-freeze mixture is a poison). Purpose, position, and attachment of assemblies and devices of the cooling system, and their method of functioning. Incoming and out-going cooling air, and methods of controlling the flow of air. Temperatures of the cooling liquid required under different working could bloss of the engine.

Exercise 10. Assemblies and devices for starting the motor. Purpose of the starter, and takes for using it. Structure and functioning of the system for starting the motor by compressed air. Ways of getting the motor started in the cold air of winter. Structure and functioning of the devices used for that purpose; the care of these devices, and rules for using them.

Freezissells Irregularities of the starter system, and ways of anticipating and removing them.

Exercise 11. Malfunctioning of the motor, the reasons therefore, and methods for discovering and removing them.

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Exercise 12. Purpose, structure, and functioning of the main friction clutch.

Throwing in the main friction clutch. Method of taking out, disassembling, assembling, and replacing individual details of the main friction clutch. Rules for using the main friction clutch. Irregularities of the main friction clutch, their causes, and methods of discovering and removing them. Clutch adjustment: at the factory and in operation. Care of the main friction clutch.

Rectaine 13. Furpose, structure, and functioning of the temperature gear shift.

Retain of transmission, changes of power of traction. Control gear of the gear shift

Fage 29:

and its autochment in the tember tank. Rules for using the gear shift.

Exemples 14. Irregularities of the gear shift, and their causes; ways of anticipating end chiwinating them. Adjustment of the gear-shift controls. Care of the gear shift.

Reverse gear
Rever

Furpose, position, and structure of the reverse-gear controls, and their functioning.

Exemption 16. Malfunctioning of the reverse gear mechanism; it causes; means of preventing and removing them. Adjusting the reverse gear mechanism, the brakes, and their controls, and the care of these mechanisms.

ing of the side drive. Malfunctioning, its causes, means of prevention and removal.

Michael of adjusting it. Method of replacing minor assemblies and details of the side drive, and the care of these mechanisms.

Exercise 18. Adjusting the control gear. Operational adjustment of the controls of the main friction gear, gear shift, and reverse-gear mechanism. Technical conditions for adjustment. Technological charts.

Exercise 19. The underframe. Purpose, position, and structure of the assemblies and details of the underframe. Attachment of the assemblies and details to the body of the vehicle. Method of replacing the various individual assemblies. Malfunctioning, its causes, methods of prevention and correction. Methods of adjustment, and

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and care of the underframe. Technical conditions for dismounting, mounting, and adjusting the minor assemblies of the underframe.

SUBJECT 1: INFORMATION ON THE SUBJECT OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

Exercise 1. Static and dynamic electricity. Conductors and non-conductors. Two types of electricity. Potential and voltage. Electric capacity. Condensers and their structure. Notion concerning electric current. The strength of current. Electronotics force and voltage. Resistance. The electric circuit. Series connection and parallel connection of the consumers and sources of current. Units of measurement for intensity and force of current, and for resistance. Structure and operating principle of instruments for measurement and control, and rules for connecting them to a circuit.

Exercise 2. Work and power of the electric current. Heating devices. Safety devices. The electric arc. The magnet and its properties. The magnetic field.

The magnetic field created along a conductor of current. The solemoid. Electromagnets. Whe magnetic circuit. Interaction between a magnetic field and a conductor of electromotive of electromotive force in a conductor that is moving in a magnetic field. Induction of electromotive force by changing the magnetic current in the periphery. The phenomenon of self-induction. The principle of soliton of the induction coil.

SUBJECT S: STRUCTURE OF THE TANK'S ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

Exercise 1. Position of the electric assemblies and devices of the tank's equipment. Sources of current: storage batteries, generator. Consumers of current: starter, motor for turning the turnet, ventilator motor, radio sets, tank inter-consystem, lights, current supply taps, sound signals, and electric ignition devices.

Exercise 2. Safeties, control devices, connection boxes, revolving contact structure. Saitches and wiring system. Electric circuits: starter connections, current supply for starter, charges of the storage battery, current supply for the electric devices of the turrets, emergency lighting.

Exercise 3. The storage battery. General information concerning storage batteries. Types of battery. Structure and functioning of acid batteries and storage alkeline batteries. Chemical processes that take place in storage batteries. The charge and discharge diagram. Values of magnitude characteristic of starter bat-

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teries: voltage, density of the electrolyte, capacity. Connecting storage batteries groups:

parallel,

in dankers connection in series and connection. Capacity of storage batteries and the relation to the charge and discharge current, the temperature, and the density of the electrolyte.

SUBJECT 6: OPERATING A COMBAT TANK

Breadise 1. Method of receiving a tank for repairs and discharging it from the data. Basic rules for combat tenk. Time intervals between checks and for the rules for technical servicing of tanks under various conditions.

For the rules for technical servicing of tanks under various conditions.

relating to

For the rules of periodic inspections. Documents assuring work done on tanks.

For the rule and functioning of the work done by the technical control stations.

| Carried by the tank | Carried by tan

Ecocle 2. Unit sets of instruments and accessories (ZIF). Equipment and nechanisms
(accessories (ZIF). Equipment and nechanisms

Exercise 3. Prolonging the tank's period of serviceability, and methods of processing decays and breakdowns. The importance of prolonging the tank's period of the decided life. Resources to be taken during operation of the tank to prolong the period of serviceability. Medium and minimum periods for operating a tank between reprints. Conditions that make it possible to operate a tank for a long puriod of time. Substitute for operating a new tank.

Accepted by Fire-protection measures. Fire protection for the park. Fire-Accepting against corried by the tark. Rules for using and taking care of the file-displaying equipment. Fire procentions to be observed in servicing and repairing a rath. Makeds of estinguishing fire inside and outside the tank.

Figure 5. Control inspection of tank. Purpose of the control inspection.

Figure 2 of this devoted to the control inspection. Nature and sequence of the more core in the course of a control inspection. Tools and accessories used for the control inspection. Practical methods for carrying out the control inspection.

Exercise 6. The daily servicing of the tank. Purpose of the daily servicing. The excurt of time devoted to the daily servicing. Nature and sequence of the tasks of daily servicing. Practical methods for carrying out the tasks of the daily servicing.

Em roise 7. Furpose of, and time intervals between, the technical servicings (No.

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2). The amount of time devoted to the technical servicing. Nature and sequence of the tasks performed in the course of the technical servicing. The tools, devices, and materials used. Practical methods for performing the tasks of technical servic-

Therefore 8. Purpose of, and time intervals between, technical servicings No. 3. The emount of time devoted to thee technical servicing. Nature and sequence of the tests performed. Tools, devices, and materials used. Fractical methods for az carrying out the tesks of this servicing.

lieseries 9. Presuration of the tank. The purpose of tank preservation. Nature and encuence of the tacks performed in preparing the tank and its assemblies for a Rone parted of storage. Time intervals between treatments for dead storage. Rusting, the escence, and methods for preventing it and fighting sgainst it.

SUBJECT 7: CENERAL ASSEMBLY WORK (STITH'S SHOP)

The nature of this work is the same as that described under the heading of Subject 9, Emerciacs 1-7, 9-11 for general assembly mechanics and essembly unit speesa seta (sutomobilo).

SUBJECT 8: MALFUNCTIONING AND DEFECTS OF ASSEMBLIES ON TANKS

purefricues, and functioning. Defects: structural; resulting from manufacturing producted, from extinary wear and tour, and from accidental damage. Damage caused by action totals that the

BASIC ASPECTS OF ORGANIZATION AND TECHNOLOGY OF MILLIPARY STRAICT 9: REPAIRS ON TANKS

Actual so l. Repair systems: planned preventive, according to need, and mixed. the circultages and disadvantages of each system. The repair system adopted for the See a below The remenclature for different types of repairs and interval periods. The options of the work done in current, intermediate, and heavy repairs. (made at random)

Repair methods; individual, by assemblies, special. The adventages and disconventages of each method. Repairs with ready-made spare-parts, with specially made space-parts, and mixed. Advantages and disadvantages of each method. Documentation concerning the vehicle sent out for repairs.

Technology of military repairs of tanks. Inspection of tank to deterribe the scope of repairs needed, and the spare-parts and materials needed. Making out a cause report. Choice and preparation of tools and devices. Cetting the place

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of work in readiness. The proper way of placing the tank (assembly) on the repair stand (protection from dust, rain, wind). Cleaning the mechanisms, draining oil, fuel, and water. Safe-practices.

Exercise i. Sequence of tank repairs, and repairs on individual assemblies, armement, and optical devices. Diagram of the technological process. The procedure Face 31:
Of obtaining spare-parts and materials. Documents to be made out in connection with repairs. Technological conditions for the repair work, Technological charts for the remains are tanks.

The characteristics of year and defects of individual details. The manner in which were one took charges the dimensions of adjoining surfaces and destroys the proper geometrical shape of surfaces. Examples of admissible average wear for the most important details of a tenk. Methods of repairing the details affected. Repairing details by the method of repair dimensions. The nature of this method. Method of security aspear dimensions. Advantages and disadvantages of this method.

drencies 6. Hethods of determining the extent of wear and defects of details: enter all irrepeation, and instruments and devices for making control measurements.

From and conditions affecting the defects of details. Arranging details in groups: converteble details; details in need of repair; and unserviceable details. Measurements and the technique of using them. Methods for measuring the times a see copy of pinion-gear, etc. Technical conditions and technological charts related to defects.

The nature of these methods, and the citent to which they can be applied. Repaire of details with the aid of supplementary details. Repairs of details by the method of plactic deformation (depositing, shingling, distributing). Technical conditions related to the repairs of details.

installations

Exercise 8. Repair manipulation for the armored and mechanized troops of the Soviet

Anny (VEC, RTC, PTES, repair bases 2nd class and let class, repair plants), their

purpose and scope of work. Types of mobile repair shops; their installations, tools,

and devices. Distribution of equipment in the shops, and storage of tools and devices.

Tables of organization and equipment for the shops, and the scope of their work.

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SUBJECT 10: MATERIALS USED IN TANK REPAIRS

Exercise 1. Hetals, alloys; their properties and treatment. Basic properbise of the metals: physical, chemical, mechanical, and technological. The distinc-Page 14: from ond steel. Types of cast from and their properties. Carbon and alloy steels. Retions concerning the methods of obtaining steel. Notions concerning methods of charging the properties of steel by addition of rare metals. Parts of the tank ade of carbon steel, and these made of alloy steel. Took steels. Brands of e collusted in the making of armsment.

mercise 2. Mon-ferrous metals. Basic properties of metals and alloyes

6/ 460. adding ford the basic proporties. (Abbiggriction alloys. Use of non-ferrous metals to the it construction and artillary. Using unserviceable parts as metal in making ma Progos

business. Hasic methods of motel working. Notions about casting and the properties of netal casts. Principal methods of mechanical working of metals: at and cold treatment. Notion concerning thermic and thermo-chemical treatments amnealing. សាសលេខ ២

Purpose and procedure of the processes of hempering, drawing, karcica ha cents liming, carbonization, and mitration. Surface working of metals by using a a good requency courrout. Special characteristics of thermic treatment of steel, and the conditions under which this work is done. Details of tanks and armement That for thermic treatment. Practical methods for determining the qualities ed polala.

Furpose and basic properties of friction n tomical (ferrado, payabestos, asbolit), packing materials (carton, klingerit (an asiests number cement), asbestes, metal-asbestos end metallic padding, felting, felt, garnetic (presumably: a hermetic scaling material), genfticel). The use of functional materials and sealing materials in the tank and on the armament. Acids all maline substances; their properties and use in repairs. Solvents for carbon deposits and their uses. Obturating materials, and standards for their use in re-FAIRS. Organizing the storage of acids, alkaline substances, obturating materials,

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burns

and rules for issuing them. Measures for the prevention of thems and main poisoning by acids, anti-freeze mixtures, alkaline substances; the respective means of first aid. SUBJECT 11: ORGANIZING THE WORK AND THE PLACE OF WORK Page 35:

Exercise 1. The place of work. The effects exerted by intelligent arrangement of the place of work, by way of increasing the productiveness of labor and the quality of the output. Types of working places: stationary and mobile. Equipping the place of work for the storage of tools, devices, materials, documents, and so forth. Norms, syspalures, and models of equipment. Fitting up the place of work. Permanent sets of working and measuring tools, devices, and materials. Standards and norms for the per-The influence of complete, high-quality equipment marant dens. Researchemental management and a second productive work. Making plans for the place of work. Rules and sequence for placing

Herr-Carrenarian and a commission of the contract of the contr books in drawers, on shelves, and on stands, etc. Rules and sequence for placing III de proposito de construir de la construir de la construir de la constant de l messuring tools, devices, materials, half-finished material, finished articles, there are trained and reading and a little and a reading and the contract of t

Mikelon Sechnological documents in the shop during the time of work. Organizing the gark in beeping with the place of work. Intensity, speed, rhythm, regime of work, and read. Thus required, and quality and nature of the work done to prepare, 116, and equip the shop for the work. Familiarization with the process of detailing men for the work and with the technical and shop-work papers. Choice of a place for dding the work. Protecting the place from dust and precipitations. Mobile stands eso recess. Teclining bogies for the worker who has to lie down to work beneath the mechanicy. The construction of pits, ramps, lifting devices. Choice of immir tools: standard and special. Special stripping devices. Covering the lights. Preparing the place for work under field conditions.

Exercise 3. Safe practices for the work. Types and causes of injuries: contusterc, sounds, dislocations and sprains, fractures, plugging up of eyes and injury by chips, stopping up of eyes and respiratory tract by metallic dust; contusions and wounds resulting from the fell or other movements of heavy objects; contusions and wounds caused by individual parts taken out during the work; etc.

Dercise L. Basic measures for the prevention and elimination of causes of accidents. Safe methods of performing the work. Protective and safety construction. Choice of special instructions for safety in the different types of work. Fireprotection measures for tank repairs. Special characteristics of repairs on fuel

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tanks, and of welding work inside the machine (vehicle). Bules for using the regular prescribed fire-flighting equipment in putting out a fixe.

SUBJECT 12: HECEIVING THE TANK FOR REPAIRS

Documentation concerning a tenk received for repairs. External inspection of the tenk. Checking on the completeness of the tenk end its individual assemblies. Retermining the technical conditions of the various basic essemblies. Making out the reception report.

Exercise la Comeral rules for assemblies that will preserve the individual departs and religions of a surface; selection of tools and supplementary decided.

Exercise R. General rules for mounting a job, maintaining a high quelity of concerning work. Hesteods of preventing spontaneous unfastening of bolts, note, and

Correct ways to select tools for performing a given operation. The tools to The tools and place and the assembly rack. Proper choice of the devices, ouncies, stretching tools. Methods of using supplementary tools and devices. Checking on correctness of the assembly of a mechanism, etc. General trace for counting an assembly, filling up lubrication. Technical specifications for descentibly and assembly of mechanisms. Technological charts and methods of using them.

SUBJECT 1h: REPLACING A MOTOR; REPLACING AND REPAIRING ITS SYSTEM

Exercise 1. Preparatory work for taking out a motor. The device for taking

out a motor. Removing from a tank fixtures in need of replacement. Preparation and

mounting of fittings. Preparation of the new motor for mounting. Preparing the

place where the motor is to be set in. Mounting the motor. Centering the motor

with the transmission assemblies. Fastening the motor to its base frame, and connect-

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ing it with the various assemblies. Mounting all of the individual parts taken out.

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Connecting pipe conduits and electric wires. How to regulate the steuring gear. Technical specifications and technological charts bearing on the replacement of motors.

Exercise 2. General rules for partial disassembly of a motor and replacement of individual major or minor assemblies and individual parts. Taken out the cylinder-head and replacing the gasket between the head and the cykinder block. Replacing the push-rod valve and valve spring. Replacing the fuel pump. Checking and regulating the angle of advance of the fuel injection. Taking out and replacing the fuel injection. Replacing the spring of the pressure valve and the seat of the fuel pump section and the connections of its actuating machanism. The fuel supply bil and water pump. Taking out and replacing the air-distributor and starter valves. Replacing the air compressor. Replacing the generator and the interrupter-distributor valves. Feplacing the speadometer conduit.

SUBJECT 15: REPLACING AND REPAIRING THE TRANSMISSION ASSEMBLY

Express 1. Replacing the principal clutch, and the ventilator on the tank.

Replacing and centering the transmission case. Replacing the reverse gear mechanism and the cross drive transmission. Technicological specifications and the proper technicological sequence.

Exercise 2. Discusseably into minor essemblies and individual parts. Weshing. Inspection, seasurements, repeirs, replacement and fitting of individual parts of the transmission estembly and of the running gear: main clutch, transmission case, reversing mechanism, main transmission, cross drive transmission (reducer). Assembly of the whoer sections and of the larger assemblies taken as a whole. Adjustment and trief run.

parts of the steering-gear mechanisms. Assembling the steering-gear mechanisms and installing them on the tank. Regulating the steering rods, and conduits, and those of the fuel pump, of the main clutch, and of the brakes. Technical specifications for repairs and adjustment of the steering-gear mechanisms.

SUBJECT 16: REPLACING SECTIONS AND DETAILS OF THE SUSPENSION AND OF THE WHEEL ASSEMBLE

Replacing individual parts of the suspension and of the wheel assembly:

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suspension roller and road wheel; track tightener wheel; rocker arms. springs; and torsion mechanism. Replacing the track tension mechanism. Overhauling the track. Regulating the suspension and tension of the caterpillar track. Technical specifications for taking down, mounting, and regulating the minro assemblies of the suspension and of the running gear.

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SUBJECT 17: TRIAL RUN AND TESTS AFTER REPLACEMENT OF DETAILS AND/OR MINOR ASSEMBLES

Purpose and procedure of the trial run. Inspection of individual parts, and correction of defects. Control tests. Stand and devices for these tests. Trying out the tank while it is not in motion. Preparing the tank for its test run. Drawing up the turn-in documents. Technical specifications for testing a tank.

ELECTRICIANS AND BATTERY SPECIALISTS

Purpose of Training.1.To impart thorough knowledge concerning structure, functioning, defects (or malfunctioning), and rules for servicing assemblies and systems of electric equipment.

- 2. To teach repairs on the assemblies and devices of systems of electric equipment.
- 3. To teach the methods of charging and servicing storage bat-

DIRECTIVES CONCERNING METHOD

Study of the fundamentals of electro-technology, structure of the materiel, diagrams of electric equipment, causes of malfunctioning, and methods of removing them must be directed toward the end of teaching the specialist quickly to find and eliminate irregularities in the system of the electric equipment of the combat vehicles.

In the process of teaching the foundations of electro-technique and electric materials extensive use should be made of practical demonstrations of the technology of repairs as applied to electric devices and to storage batteries; and the should be demonstrated should be demonstrated.

Practical work in seeking out eliminating irregularities in the system of electric equipment must be done on the combat vehicles themselves and on the storage batteries.

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In teaching the fundamentals of electro-technique, use must be made of visual aids to facilitate understanding of the phenomena of electro-magnetism and of electro-magnetic induction.

Topics that have to do with the study of electric equipment should be worked out making use of mounting and demounting devices and assemblies, and also some of the work stands in action.

In every one of the enercises, the students must be made familiar with the devices used to facilitate the work on servicing and repairing electric equipment and storage batteries.

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ige 39:	List of Subjects and Time spent on each Designation of Subjects	Number of blectri- cians	House for: Battory Specialises
1.	Tanks and Self-Propelled Mountings (Automobiles)	2	2
2	Stracture of the Tank (Automobile)	30	10
3.	Fundamentals of Organization and Technology relating to military Tank (Automobile) Repairs	11	2
1 12'3	Meterials used in the Repairs on Tanks (Automobiles)	10	LI.
5 ,	Electrotechnical Naterials and their Properties	l ₃	2
6,	Information on the Subject of Electro-Technique	20	30
7.	General Structure of the Electrical Equipment of the Tank (Automobile)	5];	32
8,	Storage Batteries	Ù;	76
9.	Hilitary Heans used for Repairs and Servicing of Storage Batteries	6	6
10.	Organization of the Work and of the Place of Work	8	8
u,	Work of the Fitter and Mechanic (Assemblies)	12	12
12.	Repairs on Shorage Batteries	ŗ	34
13.	Structure, functioning, repairs, and testing of the gene-		
	rator and of the relay-regulator	10	116 9
Th.	Structure, Malfunctioning, Repairs and Westing of Starter	8	
1 5.	Structure, Respris and Testing of Supplementary Apparatus for Electric Equipment	16	enda .
15.	Structure, Malfunctioning, and Repairs of Kleetric Connections for Turret Revolution and Commanders' Controls Structure, Repairs, and Testing of Ignition System	- 8 15	general general
17.	TOTAL:	175	175

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SUBJECT 1: TANKS AND SELF-PROPELLED MOUNTINGS (AUTOMOBILES)

The subject matter is the same as that shown under Exercise 1 of the course for

The subject matter is the same as that shown under manners I of the course Io. General Assembly Mechanic and Assembly-Unit Specialist (for Tank Force).

SUBJECT 2: STRUCTURE OF THE TANK (AUTOMOBILE)

Exercise 1. The subject matter is the same as that shown for Exercise 1, Subject 2.

for General Assembly Mechanic and Assembly-Unit Specialist (for Tank Force).

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Exercises 2, 3, h, and 5. The subject matter is the same as for Exercises 1, 2, 3, m

and h of Subject 3 for the training of General Assembly Mechanics and Assembly-Unit

Specialists (for Pank Force).

SUBJECT 3: FUNDAMENTALS OF ORGANIZATION AND TECHNOLOGY RELATING TO MILITARY TANK (AUTOMOBILE) REPAIRS

The subject matter is the same as that of Subject 9 of the instruction of General Assembly Mechanics and Assembly-Unit Specialists.

SUBJECT h: MATERIALS USED IN THE REPAIRS ON TANKS (AUTOMOBILES)

The orbject matter is the same as for Subject 10 for General Assembly Techanics and Assembly-Unit Specialists (for Tark Force).

SUBJECT 5: ELECTROPECHNICAL MATERIALS AND THEIR PROPERTIES

The purpose of conductors and insulating materials. Characteristics of the electro-devilating materials: mica, micanite, steathto, ebonite, fibra (a leatheroid material), embolite, rubber, insulating tape. Conducting materials and problems that arise in connection with them. Characteristics of copper and aluminum. Construction of lines and cables.

SUBJECT 6: INFORMATION ON THE SUBJECT OF ELECTRO-TECHNIQUE

The subject matter is the same as that of Subject & of the instruction for General Assembly Machanics and Assembly-Unit Specialists (for Tank Force).

SUBJECT 7: GENERAL STRUCTURE OF THE ELECTRIC EQUIPMENT OF THE TANK (AUTOMOBILE)

The subject natter is the same as that of Exercise 1, Subject 5, of the instruction for General Assembly Mechanics and Assembly-Unit Specialists.

SUBJECT 8: STORAGE BATTERIES

Exercise 1. The subject matter is the same as that of Exercise 3, Subject 5, of the instruction for General Assembly Mechanics and Assembly-Unit Specialist (for Tank Force).

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Exercise 2. Malfunctioning of the storage bayteries, their discovery, and their removal. Sulphatization and reasons for its occurrence. Signs indicative of sulphatization. Increased self-discharge. Short-circuited and discharging cells. Wearing out of the separators. Heating of the terminals. Hardening and distension of the active masses of the plates.

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Exercise 3: Checking on the level and density of the electrolyte. Using a charge fork to check on the tension of a storage battery. Checking on the condition of the classes and the plates. Eliminating the discovered defects.

Exercise h: Basic requirements for servicing a storage battery: cleanliness of the storage battery; cleanliness of the openings of the stopper; maintaining the proper level of electrolyte; excess beyond the permissible rate of discharge of a storage battery; the proper time for charing the battery.

Exercise 5. Rules for charging a storage battery. Forcing the charge regime. Regime of discharge. Permissible force of the discharge current and permissible time to be allowed for discharge. Control of the degree of charge of the storage battery. Permissible degree of discharge in winter and in summer.

Instructions concerning charge and discharge of the storage battery.
Cottology a dry battery into working condition. Preparing the electrolyte and filling up the colle. The first charge; the second charge. Checking the battery with a loading fork. Forced charging of a battery. The checking and training cycle. Charging a subphattized storage battery. Charging a battery that has been placed in storage with electrolyte in the cells. Tables for adjustment of the specific weight of the electrolyte. Choice of storage batteries to be placed in a group for charging, and mays of connecting than. Choice of the strength of current for the first and the second step of the charging process. Preparing the battery for charging. Check on the charging process.

Exercise 7. Purpose and periodicity of the control and training cycle. Regimes of charge and discharge. Checking on the condition of a storage battery. Evening out the density of the electrolyte in the different jars. The capacity furnished by the battery. Choice of storage battery to form a group, and ways of connecting them. Choice of strength for the charging and the discharging current. Control over the charging process and the discharging process.

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Exercise 8. Storage battery record card. How to make entries on a battery record card, and how to check the entries. Booklet to record charges of the storage battery. Method of keeping this record. Booklet to record repairs on a storage battery. The method of making patries in the repair booklet.

Exercise 9. Storing a dry storage battery. The temperature regime required.

The length of time for which a battery can be kept in dry condition. How to store

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2 battery that has been put in working condition. Periodicity of charges and control

and training cycles for a storage battery.

Emercise 10. Preparing a storage battery for use under summer conditions.

Special traits characterizing summer conditions, in so far as they prest an influence upon a storage battery and its servicing. Method of equalizing the density of the sleetholy in the different jars and bringing it up to the required standard.

Exercise 11. Preparing the storage battery for use under winter conditions.

Special Characteristics that exert an influence upon storage at batteries and the servicing under winter conditions. Method of equalizing the density of the electro-lyte in the different jars and bringing it up to the required standard. Special rules for storing and operating storage batteries under winter conditions.

Exercise 12. Preparing the electrolyte. Filling the storage battery. Choice of preventes to be put in a group, and the ways of connecting them. Regime for the first are second charge, and the discharge, of the storage battery. Checking on the charging process of a storage battery.

SUBJECT 9: MILITARY H ANS USED FOR REPAIRING AND SERVICING STORAGE BATTERIES

Exercise 1. Specifications for the FZS equipment. Set of instruments that go with the automobile. Supplementary equipment.

Erectise 2. Structure and functioning of the motor of the charging assembly. Malfunctioning of the motor, the reasons, and methods of elimination. Care of the motor. Propering the motor for starting. Starting and stopping the motor.

Exercise 3. Technical characteristics of the generator. Malfunctioning of the generator and methods of elimination. Installation of motor and generator. Care of the generator. Feed circuit of external charge. Principal distributing plate. Construction and principle of action of the switch. The reverse-current relay. Frepa-

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rations for placing a charge on the PZS. Shutting down the work on the PZS.

Exercise h: Structure and principles of functioning of the electric measuring devices. Inspection, check, and correction of electric measuring devices. The ampera meter, the volt mter, the charging fork, the potentiometer, the areameter, and the themseneter.

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SUBJECT 10: CRGANIZATION OF THE WORK AND OF THE PLACE OF NORK

The subject watter is the same as that of Subject 11 for General Assembly Heckanics and Assembly-Unit Specialists (for Tank Force).

SUBJECT 11: FORE OF THE FITTER AND MECHANIC (ASSEMBLIES)

Enguess 1. Tools and devices for plotting. Principal stages in the process of plotting. Principal methods for plotting planes and three-dimensional figures on pattern, on sketches, on models, and on the job itself. Plotting by bases and deuternal lines. Reasons for flaws in plotting. Organizing the working place for plotting.

Files, range of applicability. Richardances their classification, and the meterial used in making them. Choice of files as determined by the nature of the work to be done and the nature of the material of which the part is to be made. Come of the files, and methods of atoming them. Methods of filing. Position of the piece to be filled. Use of the tool. Regulating the strength and coordination of movement of the right hand and the left hand in using a file. Methods of filing plane and curved surfaces. Chacking on the quality of the filing, control and measurement tools used in commection with filing. Flaws in filling and their prevention. Safe working practices in filling.

Exercise 3. The purpose and nature of scraping. Scraping plane and curved surfaces. Haterial, construction, and sharpening of scrapers. Checking a scraped surface. Checking devices. Allowances for inaccuracy in scraping. Purpose and nature of polishing (or grinding). Classification of grind wheels according to abrasives, according to the type of binding material, and according to dimensions. abrasion.

The purpose of grinding: Powers and pastes for grinding. Methods of abrasion.

Check on the quality of the grinding. Esults in grinding, their causes, methods of preventing and correcting them.

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Exercise b: The drilling process and its uses. Hand drillz and mechanical Tools used in drilling. Hand drills and electric drills, and their modes drillm. benches. of functioning. Drill winder Using a drill bench. Adjusting the bench for drilling. Special devices used in drilling. Methods of inserting, flastening, and removing the cutting instrument, and the piece to be worked upon. Different types Page lili: of drilling. Choice of drills and methods of performing the different types of drilling. Causes of breaking drills, and measures for preventing such breaks. Sharpening the drill and of checking on the correctness of the sharpening. Safe work practices for the sharpening. Flars in drilling, and measures for preventing thema

The notion of threaded joints. Elements of the threading. impreise 5. Metrical and inch threadings. Tool for cutting threads. Methods of cutting threads Threaded joints. Wrenches for muto. Checking threads with a thread-meter. Cutting an external thread (with screw dies). Cutting internal threads (with screw taps).

Exercise 6: Riveting, its purpose and uses. Types of riveted seams. The pitch of the riveting seem. The inserting head, the rod, and the tightening head of the rivet. Instruments and devices for riveting by hand, their construction and purpose. The sequence of processes and the methods of riveting by hami. Types of flow that coour in riveting by hand, their causes, and measures for preventing them. safe working practices in riveting by hand.

Exercise 7: The soldering process and its range of application. Instruments and devices used in soldering, and the methods of using them. Soft and hard solder, and methods of using them. Types and causes of flaws in soldering, and measures for their prevention. Organising the place of work, and the technique of safe working practices, in soldering. Preparing individual parts for soldering. Solderin objects with soft or hard soldier.

SUBJECT 12: HEPAIRS ON STORAGE BATTERIES

Exercise 1. Method of receiving a storage battery for repairs and issuing after repairs are completed.

Methods of checking on the condition of a storage battery and of discovering defects. Equipment for repairs on storage batteries. Drilling out and

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removing the connections between cells. Removal of the sealing putty. Removal of separators and disconnecting the blocks. Washing the plates. Testing the battery jars. Welding parts of the storage is battery (welding on ears and cramp irons, wolding plates, and welding on connections between cells). Preparing the separators. Preparing the sealing putty. Assembling the plates in the blocks. Putting the plates hato the jers and pouring in the electrolyte.

Exercise 2. Practical work in repairing storage batteries.

SUPJECT 13: STRUCTURE, FUNCTIONING, REPAIRS, AND TESTING OF THE GENERATOR AND OF THE RELAX-REGULATOR

Exercise 1. The electromagnetic properties of current. Force and work of the current; units of measurement of power. The principle of functioning of the granutor. Structure and characteristics of the generator. The principle of functioning of the relay-regulator. The purpose of the realy-regulator and familiarity with its modes of functioning.

Grand of malfunctioning and methods of removing them. Care of the machanism while in it operations

Francise 3. Taking out the generator and the relay-regulator and discontinuity for into minor assemblies and individual parts. Technical specifications for respect of the generator and relay-regulator. Repairs, fitting, and replacing of individual parts on the generator and relay-regulator. Testing the mechanism and resoving defects. Installing the generator on the tank and removing defects. Precatical rook on repairs of the generator and relay-regulator.

SUBJECT 14: STRUCTURE, MALFUNCTIONING, SEPAIRS, AND TESTING OF STARTER

Furnose and structure of the main parts. Structure of the starting devices and their connection with the starter. Setting up the starter. Rules for using the starter.

Exercise 2. Malfunctioning of the starter and of the starting devices. Reascase of malfunctioning. Methods of preventing and eliminating defects. Reasons for recing of the starter, and means of prevention. Care of the starter.

Exercise 3. Taking out the starter and breaking it town into is various as-

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semblies and individual parts. Technical specifications for starter repairs. Repairs fitting, and replacement of individual parts of the starter. Assembly and regulation of the starter. Testing, and removal of defects. Hounting the starter and checking its work in operation.

SUBJECT 15: STRUCTURE, REVALESYX REGIXX AND REPAIRS OF ELECTRIC CONS MALFUNCTIONING, NECTIONS FOR TURBET REVOLUTION AND COMMANDER'S CONTROLS "

Exercise 1. Structure and functioning of the turret-revolving mechanism and its (nechanical and electrical) connections. Sequence in regulating the conrections.

The electricians do not study the subjects dealing with automobiles and storage batteries; the time set free in this manner is devoted to subjects chosen on the discretion of consumer through the wait commander.

Markunovioning of the revolving mechanish and its electric connections. Engagentien and constantion of defeate. Servicing the revolving mechanism and its electric conneoblous. Stancture of the commader's turret. The test commaderle control of the reveleting of the turret. Malfunctioning of the electric connections of the comender's combols.

Prevence R. Removing the motor and brocking it down into is assemblies and individual puris. Recimical specifications for motor repairs. Repairs, dividual and replacement of decided names. Assembling the motor. Testing, and convecting defects. Hourning the motor on the bank ard check on the functioning. Discovering med resorting defects. Repairs on the controller. Repairs on the commendants control of the revoluting rechanism of the turner.

SUBJECT 16: STRUCTURE, REPAIRS, AND TESTING OF SUPPLEMENTARY APPARATUS FOR LESTRIC EQUILIBRIS

Purpose and general structure of the ventilator motor. Its attack Exercise l. ment to the test, and its connection to the system of electric equipment. Care of the motor, and rules for its use.

Furpose and structure of the revolving-contact structure, and the grounding; Rules for its use and care. The signal structure and its regulation. Malfunctioning of the supplementary equipment, its causes, and means of correction. The structure of the electric starters of gun and machine gun. Servicing the devices.

Exercise 2. Purpose and structure of the dashboards and dashboard blocks. The

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liegulation of the heedlights.

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manner in which it is joined to the sources and consumers of current. The purpose of the electric control devices and notion concerning their structure and functioning. Purpose of the safeties, button switches, and tumbler switches. Numerical data for the various safeties and circuits. Defects of the control devices and dashboards, methods of discovering and correcting them. Servicing the control devices.

Exercise 3. Location and structure of the devices for internal and external lighting, and rules for using them; their connection to the system of electric equipment. Defects, methods for discovering and correcting them. Diagram for the mounting of electric equipment.

contest structure, driver's dashboard, accumulator dashboard block, dashboard for the electric devices of the turnet, dashboard, dashboard for defect indication, for commander's disconnector (blocking switch), for grounding switch, and for sound Fage 17:

Figure 10. Hounting the supplementary apparatus on the tank and check on its functioning. Repairs on the internal and external lighting devices of the tank: headlights, ceiling lights, rear lights, lights for artillery devices. Mounting the devices for internal and external lighting on the tank, and check on their functioning.

SUBJECT 17: STRUCTURE, HIPAIRS, AND TESTING OF THE IGNITION SYSTEM

Repairs on the supplementary apparatus of the tanks: revolving

Emercise 1. Purpose of the ignition system. Means of transforming low-voltage and high-voltage currents. Ignition diagram. Functioning of the ignition system. Insulation and its purpose. Structure and functioning of the devices for insulating the bettery ignition. Supplementary devices. Methods of checking and mounting ignitions. Defects of the devices, and methods of discovering and correcting them. Servicing the ignition devices.

Exercise 2. Repairing the magneto and the contact breaker and distributor. depairs on the sparkelugs. Repair of the ignition lock. Mounting the ignition devices on the motor. Technical specifications and technological charts for repairs, regulation, and testing of the ignition devices.

MACHINE TOOL LATHE HANDS

Purpose of Training. 1. To give a thorough knowledge of the materials used in repairs.

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To teach the use of the instruments and devices; and to train the men in the proper methods of doing the work.

INDICATIONS AS TO METHOD

Study of the materials and methods of doing the work must be such as to make it possible for the students properly to chose the materials for making individual parts and for repairing them.

Practical work in the process of teaching must be chosen in such assumer as to meet the requirements of repairs of specific assemblies or the making of spere-parts.

Tae teaching must be conducted in accordance with the established technological requirements and technical specifications, and must at the same time include the letest methods.

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list of Subjects and Time spent on each

	Designation of Subjects	Number of Ho	nors
	Makerials used for repairs on Tanks (Automobiles)	10	
ं	Organization of the Work and of the Working Place	<u>J</u> a	
Ĉ.	Nork of the Fitter and Mechanic	8	
11.0	Posto Principles of Metal Cutting	20	
20	Witting and Permissible Variations	8	
5.	instruments for Control Heasurements	Ŀ	
7.	Benches Prepara Manda	3 5	
Ša	The Technological Process	78	
7.	Avill Penchas	2	
20.	Cubing Machines	3	
33.	Polishing Hackings	3	
12.	Special Types of Fitting Work	12	
13.	Interpretation of Drewings and Sketches	8	
	The state of the s	-	

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SUBJECT 1: MATERIALS USED FOR REPAIRS ON TANKS (AUTOMORILES) The subject matter is the same as indicated for SUBJECT 10 for General Assembly Mechanics and Assembly-Unit Specialists.

SUBJECT 2: ORGANIZATION OF THE WORK AND OF THE WORKING PLACE ..

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The subject matter is the same as indicated for Subject 11 for General Assembly Mechanics and Assembly-Unit Specialists (for Tank Force)

SUBJECT 3: WORK OF THE FITTER AND MECHANIC

The subject matter is the same as indicated for Exercises 1, 2, 3, 5, 9,

and 10 of Subject 9 for General Assembly Mechanics and Assembly-Unit Specialists (Automobile).

SUBJECT L: BASIC PRINCIPLES OF METAL CUTTING

Emercise 1. The importance of processing metals by cutting. A historical view part played by cutting and the importance of processing metals by cutting, and the importance and making and cutting and development of machines and work benches under the five-year plan of for establishing and developing the national economy of the Soulet Union.

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Exercise 2. The nature of the process of motal cutting. The process of forming shavings of malleable and frangible metals. Different methods of processing the metals: turning, drilling, grinding(milling), planing, cutting, and polishing.

Exercise 3. Gutters. Parts of the cutter. Cutting angles. The rear engle, superheat appropriate importance in preventing anthrest of the cutter and blunting. Magnitudes of the rear angles of cutting for skinning and cleaning work, for external machining, way in which and for boring, depending on the ferralisate the cutting edge is furnished.

Exercise h. The forward angle and its influence on the shape of the chips.

forward

The precental of the chip against the outting edge. The magnitude of the farmed angle

far of the cutting edge for stripping and cleaning work in processing brittle and

malleable materials. The forward and the rear angle and their influence upon the

thickness of the shavings and the functioning of the knife. The magnitude of the

plane angle in relation to the diameter and the material of the part in question.

The angle of slant of the principal cutting edge, and the chosing of this slant according to the nature of the part to be worked upon. Use of the cutting edge with concave

forward edge. Formation of a hollow on the forward edge when working with a malleable

material. Changing the angle of cutting in relation to the position of the cutting

tool. Classification of cutting tools according to the type of predaction and

welded, soldered), according to their shape (straight, disc-chaped, spring-action, and

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chasing tools), and the direction in which the im cutting tool is applied (right, Holders for the cutting edges. Combined cutting edges. left, both sides).

The chip and its formation. The shape of the chip as determined Smercise 5. by the angle of cutting. Hot processing in cutting. Removel of the thips. fluence of acdes on the cleanness of the finish. The manner of applying the cutting tool and determining the manner in which it is to be applied. Pressure in the cutting process. Speed in the cutting process. Speed cutting of metals according to the method invented by the Stekhenovite mechanic Bortkevich. The funictioning of the dutting edge. Notion concerning the stability of the cutting dage. Qualities required of the cutting edge: hardness, resilience, mallesbility. Resistance to high teaperatures and blumoss. Influence of speed upon the stability of the cutting cigs. The importance of cooling and oiling while the cutting is in grogress. Composition of the cooling fluid. Rossons for breakage of cutting edges.

The manufacture of cutting edges: carron and fast-cutting steals. Head ellays. Thoice of material for cutting edges. Manufacture of cutting edges by forging, turning, grinding, and milling processes. Thermic processing of cutoling edgas node of various different materials. The degree of heating, incambascence Scientific notices for thermic transment. The manufacture of cutting edges fibbed with heri alkays. Evensing the cutting edges after the tempering process. Checking to make sure that the dressing is in order.

SUBJECT 5: FITTINGS AND PERMISSIBLE VARIATIONS

The making suck or processing of parts according to fixed shape and dimensions. Polerances allowed for the work. Precision in the work. Basic notions concoming deviations and the resons for deviations. Standard dimensions and actual disconcious. Limiting dimensions. Deviations above and below the prescribed in dimensions. The actual deviations. Notions concerning admissible variations. Systems of tolerances: the system of the opening and the system of the shaft. Special charactoristics of these systems; their advantages and disadvantages; occasions for using them. Classes of precision. Fittings; types of fitting and their range of applicability. Designation of fittings. Allowances and fittings according to standard. Allowances and fittings according to the classes of precision. Graphic presentation of allowances (permissible variations), clearances, and tightness.

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SUBJECT 6: INSTRUMENTS FOR CONTROL MEASUREMENTS

Measurements. Degree of accuracy of the measurements. Factors influencing the accuracy of the measurements. Measuring and testing instruments of special accuracy. Sliding calipers accurate within 0.02 mm.; precision micrometer; inside caliper gage; gear gage; universal angle gage. Standard and special calibert-gages and clamps, threading gages (mings, plug gages). Plane-parallel and plates, their importance, accurate measurement, devices for measuring plates (slabs). Structure purpose and importance of the before-mentioned instrument, and methods of using it. Insidentors, their structure and use. Templets and molds; their purpose, construction, and methods of use. Care of measuring and testing instruments, and their storage.

SUBJECT 7: TURNERS BENCHES

Exercise 1. Principal brands and types of termer's and seres-cutting benches.

Duta conserming their manufacture, and special characteristics of work with them.

Due of various types of benches. The shaft of the front mandrel. Requirements

concerning the stability of the shaft. The structure of the bearings. Supporting

control

control.

Control

control.

Mobile pinions, friction sleeves,

hanged pinions, and their mode of functioning. Gear-box tabulations, and how to

edit:

Use them. The support structure of modern turning lathes. Safety mechanism of

the support structure (interlocking gear). The tool class. Accessories for quick

insertion of the cutting tool. The rear mandrel. Devices for moving rear nandrels.

How the operating movement is imparted to the lathe. The individual electric con
nection for the lathe. Chosing a kinematic system for the turning lathe.

Exercise 2. Purpose and general description of the turning lathe: bench, front mandrel, shaft, speed mechanism, support structure, rear mandrel, power-feed mechanism. Guard structures for the dangerous places of the lathe. Starting and stopping the lathe.

Exercise 3. The importance of testing the accuracy of the turning and screw-cutting lathers. Instrument for testing the accuracy of the lathe. Use of the instrument in testing the lathe. Testing the bench. Testing the shaft of the front mandrel. Testing the rear mandrel. Testing the guide screw. Method of testing the lathe. Testing the last, at an idle run and under losd, for neatness and accuracy of the work.

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Requirements as to the foundation for setting up the lather.

Exercise b. Operating the lathe. Starting and stopping a turning lathe.

Mounting the part at the centers. Setting up the carrier plate. Setting a center

for the shaft. Setting up a center for the rear mendrel. Moving the rear manirel

along the bench and fastening it. Testing the center settings. Setting the clamp

on the part to be processed. Setting parts in the center. Imbrication of the rear

center opening. Fastening down the shaft of the rear mandrel. Testing the tightness

of the fastening of the part (to be processed) at the centers. Starting and stopping

the lathe. Removing the part and the carrier plate.

Exercise 5. Placing a part in the mold. Placing the mold on the shaft. Putting the jows at the right distance. Putting in the part to be processed and making
a preliminary setting of the jows. Adjustment of the mounting to the torsional play.
Final factoring of the jows of the mold. Starting and stopping the lattic. Removing
the part from the mold. How to put the cutting tool in the tool clamp. Bringing
the rear mandrel to the support. Unscrewing the clamp nut of the tool clamp. Choice
of blockings. Regulating the clamp strip by means of the setting screw. Preliminary fastening of the cutting tool. Checking the position of the cutting tool with
respect to the center. Final fastening of the cutting tool. Handling the support
Part 52:
Structure. Placing the part (to be processed) with respect to the centers. Placing
the cutting tool in the tool clamp. How to obtain even movement of the upper car-

structure. Placing the part (to be processed) with respect to the contents. The charge the cutting tool in the tool clarp. How to obtain even movement of the upper carriages by turning the handle with the right and with both hands. Even movement of the lower carriages by turning the handle with the right and with both hands. Simultaneous movement of both carriages by the combined method. Regulating the clamp of the lower and upper carriages. Turning the upper carriages in a circle and fastening the bolts.

Exercise 6. Adjustment for feeding. Adjustment for lengthwise feeding. Adjustment for transversal feeding; practice in operation of the lengthwise and transversal feeding. Setting the tool for depth of the cut, and taking out a test chip. Setting the lathe for speed and feeding. Setting the tool for a given depth of cut. Taking out a test chip for a distance of 4-5 mm. with feeding by hand. Checking the correctness of the tool setting (by measuring the piece to be processed). Cor-

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rection of the tool setting. Taking out a chip 20-30 mm. In length with feeding by hand. Using a limb to set the tool for depth of cut. How to set the cutting edge of the tool on the surface of the piece to be processed. Marking the limb division (or zero setting). Shifting the tool toward the right up to the surface of the piece to be processed. Computing the number of graduations for turning the carriage screws.

Turning the lower carriage screw to the computed number of graduations. Removing chip for a distance of 1-5 mm. Checking by measurement the correctness of the dimension obtained. Removal of chip for a distance of 20-30 mm.

Gare of the lathe end of the place of work. Organization and equipment of the place of work. Ambricating and wiping the lathe.

Executed 7. Intelligent use of the turning lathe. Power end coefficient of useful action of the latheg. Determining the power of the lathe. Torsional noments. Determining the torsional moment of the cutting took. Dependence of the chip outsing on the power of the lathe end the stability of its parts. Methods of determining the maximum chip outsing according to the power and stability of the lathe. The method plate of the turning lathe. Uses of the rating plate in the practical monk of the lathe worker. Intelligent choice of working regimes at the turning lathe. However, the furnishment of the turning lathe for cleaning and peoling work. Definition of the comput of the "work regime." Choice of the profile of the chips and of the speed of cutting in peeling and finishing work. Use of cutting tools made of fast-cutting overlass and hard alloys. Cutterling the number of passings to increase the depth of the cut.

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SUBJECT 8: THE TECHNOLOGICAL PROCESS

elements of the technological process: operation, equipment, transition, step. The meaning of "bases:" fundamental, supplementary, control. Choice of a basis according to the shape of the piece to be processed, the nature of the processing, and the type of device used. Dependence of the sequence of work on the choice from among the beforementioned bases. Breaking up the process into separate operations and transitions. Determining the sequence of the different operations and transitions. Choice of tools and devices for each operation and transition. Intelligent analysis of the technological processes involved. Technological documentation: the forms used, and the contents.

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Choice of technological charts for the processing of the principal types of pieces to be processed.

Rowding off external cylindrical surfaces. Emercise 2.

Cylindrical finishing. Black and clean finishing. Methods of placing the half-Simished material between the centers. Straight-through cutting tools. How to sel them in the tool clemp and methods for checking the setting for center.

Amercise 3. Methods of finishing cylindrical surfaces. Advancing the cutting tool: by head and automatically. Cutting of the end planes. Sutting tools used in processing the end planes, and the way to sharpen these tools. Flame, their courses, and measures for their prevention. Finishing the surfaces of smooth and theren cylinders in wolds edvenced by hand. The 5th class of precision.

knowing h. Finishing smooth and uneven external curfaces in centers, with canual and with automatic advance. The 5th class of precision. Alignment of the turbual position of the centers. Placing the piece to be processed between the centers. Inthing in, checking, and fastening the cutting tool. Adjusting the Rathe for speed and advance(feed). Black finishing of smooth surfaces. Mack Ministing of uneven cylindrical surfaces. Outding ledges and end planes. Olesa Christian of oplindrical ourfaces. Checking the dimensions.

Gubting grower. Designation of grooves and of their forms. Bearco, 39 5. Capable for finishing external and internal grooves and serving Them. Notherland of morting in articles and processing them. Cutting-off tools, General construction, and angles of sharpening. Putting in the cutting tools. Fastching down the permit to be processed for cutting off. Methods of doing the work of criting of. Ressons for vibration and breaking of cutting tools, methods for preverting them. Flans and types of flans, their causes, and methods of preventing Men

Exercise 6. Sharpening the cutting tools for external machining. Sharpening the tools for peeling and cleaning. Sharpening straight and bent-back cutting cols. Sharpening growed tools with rectilinear and curved cutting edges for 3 given width of grooms. Sharpening cutting-off tools. Grinding cleaning cutters on a grind-store. Using molds to check the precision of the sharpening. Processing pieces (including the processing of cylindrical surfaces) in molds and between

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centers. Cutting notches and end-planes. Finishing grooves and cutting off ends. 5th class of precision.

Exercise 7. Types of drilling. Drills, the principal types and structural charactoristics. Rules for sharpening drills. Choice of the drill. Hethods of inserting and fastening drills and the pieces to be processed. Articlings its importance, and occasions for using it. Methods of drilling and turning out with feeding by hand or automatically. Speed of cutting and amount of feeding; cooling and lubrication. Methods of preventing breaks of the drill and defender correction of flass.

Emercise 8. The importance of counterpinking. Counterpink bits; their structure, angles of sharpening; and methode of working with them. Countersinks, their designation, their structure, and methods of working with them. Methods of setting the centers, sotting devices; punching and drilling centers. Drilling and countersimiling through-holes. 5th class of precision.

Exercise 9. Boring out and rectifying cylindrical holes. Eoxing cutters, their structural particularities, and their angles of sharponing. Holders and boring bars, their simuture and use. Setting and fastening tools for countersinking. Methods of setting and adjusting the article to be processed. Work regime for the countersin'the of openings. Nethods of countersinking. The importance of making adjustments. Broach bits, their types and construction. Hathain for fratening broach bits, and their construction. Setting and fastening the broach bit. Accuracy and meatmoss in operating the breach bit. Speed of cutting and advancing in the operation of a brosch bilba

Exercise 10. Hethods of broaching through holes and blind holes. Methods of measurement. Designation of internal grooves and their shapes. Methods of setting the arbicle to be processed and drilling out an internal growe. Flaws, different types of flams, and methods of preventing them. Black and clean boring of cylindrical bth Class of precision. boles.

Exercise 11. Preparation of cutting tools for internal processing. How to sharpen peeling and cleaning cutters for internal processing. Sharpening recessing and grooving tools. Sharpening cleaning tools on a grind-stone. Using molds to check on the accuracy of the sharpezing. Processing pieces, inclusive of machining of cylindrical surfaces, undercutting end planes and recesses, and cutting off ends;

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drilling, countersinking, maching, and finishing of cylindrical holes. Precision of the work performed: 4th class.

Exercise 12. Freezewing external cone-shaped surfaces. Notions concerning the come and the various types of come. Elements of the come and relationships between them. Methods of machining conic surfaces: full comes, truncated comes, and comes combined with cylindrical surfaces. Processing comes by shifting the rear mandrel. Methods of checking on the amount of shift of the rear mandrel. Gutting tooks for the machining of external comic surfaces. Cutting regimes for the processing of comic surfaces. Methods for processing comes by shifting the rear mandrel. Advantages and disadvantages of this method of processing comes. Processing comes by turning the upper carriages of the support. Determining angles and directions of turn of the carriages. Putting in and fastening the cutting tools and the pieces to be processed. Methods of processing a cone by turning the upper carriages of the supports turning the support carriages of the supports structure. Measurement and control of the conic surface. Flass; their prevention and correction.

Machining external comic surfaces by turning the upper carriages of the supporting tructure. Ath class of precision.

Exercise U. Boring out come-shaped holes. Putting in and adjusting the piece to be precessed. Foring out come-shaped through holes and blind holes. Boring out come-shaped holes by using the broach bit. Means and methods of measuring come-shaped pieces. Types of flow and their causes; measures of preventing and correcting flows. Fulse for safe work practices. Boring out come-shaped holes. 3rd class of precision.

Exercise 15. Determining the angles and directions of turns of the upper carriages of the support structure. Xear Putting up and fastening the upper carriages of the support structure for a given value. Adjusting the lathe for speed and feeding. Putting in and adjusting the piece to be processed. Black and clean boring out of holes of a given dimension. Rectification of cone-shaped holes. 2nd class of precision.

Exercise 16. Machining irregular surfaces. Designation of irregular surfaces. Cutting tools for irregular surfaces, their structure and angles of sharpening. Putting in and fastening cutting tools and pieces for machining irregular surfaces.

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Ways of machining irregular surfaces. The regime of cutting in machining irregular surfaces with the fashioning tool and the ordinary cutting tool by a combination of feedings, shifting the carriages of the supporting structure by hand. Methods of mechining by simultaneous lengthwise and transversal feeding of the carriages of the support structure. Using molds (template shapes) to check on the accuracy of the irregular curface. Flaws; their reasons, and measures of prevention.

Exercise 17. Machining irregular surfaces by combined feeding in the template shape. Ith class of precision. Machining trregular surfaces by combined facting, using the centors. hth class of precision.

Exercise 18. Finishing the surfaces. Finishing a piece by filing and poliching. Gecasions for performing these operations. Using the graver point to obtain clean finish of an irregular surface. Structure of the graver point, and methods of using it. Use of the knurling tool. Rollers; their structure and arrangement. Tool clasps for the knurling tooks. Placing the rollers in the clamps. Position on the knurling tool with respect to the piece to be processed. Methods of using the knurling tool. Lubrication. Flams; and measures of prevention.

Exercise 19. Combined-operations jobs. Processing pieces to include the following operations: machining, broaching, rectification of conic surfaces and holes, mechining of invegular surfaces, finishing of surfaces.

Thread cutting. Ceneral information concerning threaded cur-Emercise 20: faces. Pesignation of threads. Right and left threading. Basic elements of the thread. Scope of the uses of threading. The system of thread cuts. Instruments for measuring threads, methods and means of using them. Structure of tools for cutting a triangular (external and internal) thread. Chasing tools for cutting threads; the structure and use of these tools. Setting up the lathe for cutting thread. Determining the relation between the number of turns of the shaft and of the guide screw. Computation of changeable gears for metrical or inch cutting of threads on the Lathn. Setting up the changeable gears on the swing frame gear mechanism. Conditions for their linking. Tables for thread cutting. Hethods of cutting triangular external and internal threads on a cylinder. Cutting a left-handed thread. Types of flams, and measures for their prevention. Gutting regime for the cutting of threads. Labrication and cooling. Sharpening the threading tools. Cutting ex-

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ternal and internal band threading. Readying the piece for thread-cutting with screw taps and threading dies. Fastening down the work piece and setting up the tap screw and threading dies. The speed of cutting. Labrication and cooling. Calibrating the thread. Flars and measures of preventing them. Cutting an external triangular thread in a template shape. 3rd class of precision.

Exercise 21. Combined operations jobs. Frocessing of individual pieces, including all operations of facing, boring, threading, and finishing. Precision of the work performed will fall into the 3rd class of precision. (The work will be some according to sketches and technological charts.)

SUBJECT 9: DRILL BENCHES

the drill lathe. Examples of processing pieces by drilling and broading.

SUBJECT 10: CUTTING Q(MILLING) MACHINES

Types of milling machines and their designations. Characteristics of the various different milling lathes. Structure of the milling beach. Servicing the lathe.

FOLISHING

SUBJECT 11: SETHERES MACHINES

polishing

Exercise 1. Types of grinding lather and their designations. Types of work polishing polishing-disc done by assess of the grinding lather. Structure of the discoverisher lathe.

polishing disc.

| Decreise 2. Formation of the granitary circle. Characteristics of different discs. Examples of polishing some automobile parts.

SUBJECT 12: SPECIAL TYPES OF FITTING WORK

Exercise A. The processing of pieces, including all operations. The degree of precision of this work is within the 3rd class of precision.

Exercise 2. The structure of the face plate and its uses. Type of pieces fastening, precessed on the face plate. Putting in, utualized and checking the piece to be worked. Ealencing the piece by means of a counterweight. Hethods of operating with the face plate.

Exercise 3. Work on the corner iron. Structure and uses of the corner iron. Types of pieces processed on corner irons. Balancing. Methods of processing on the corner irons.

Exercise L. Lathe stays and their uses. Types of lathe stays, their structure, and the methods of patting them in and fastening them. Placing a work piece in

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fixed and mobile lathe stays.

SUBJECT 13: INTERPRETATION OF DRAWINGS AND SKETCHES

Exercise 1. The drawing, its significance. Scale of the drawing. Projection. Types of projection, and ways of using them on a drawing. Specification. Marking metallic and wooden construction in a arming. Difference between a drawing and a sketch.

Exercise 2. Working with drawings and sketches. Reading off drawings and sketches alord.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY MECHANICS AND ASSEMBLY UNIT SPECIALISTS (AUTOMOBILE)

- I. To study the automobile, its assemblies, machanisms, Purpose of Training. and systems.
- To beach the soldier the operations of assumbly work, and to form habits concerning repairs of the automobile and its various individual assemblico.

INDICATIONS AS TO METHOD

The instruction for the general mechanics and essembly unit specialists is conducted in shops, parks, and technical classes.

To give instruction concerning organization of the work and of the place of work, conserving mechanical and heat processing of metals and concerning the technolog of repairs of individual parts of the automobile, conducting this work in the automobile repair shop of the unit (or large unit), as follows:

- by practical work, done by the student himself, on automobiles, individusl assembly units, and individual parts;
- by demonstration of practical work, xigo as a constration at a place of work that is equipped in an exemplary manner, the demonstrations being given by one of the best workers of the shop, by way of explaining the importance of a properly equipped place of work for quantity and quality of the output;
- performing, one after mother, every one of the operations taught (acof individual parts and assemblies; cording to specialty) in the repair and mounting sixual training to specialty)
- work as member of actively working shop brigade in mounting and taking down the principal assemblies of the automobile.

The theoretical lessons in the class must be conducted with practical demon-STRATIONS.

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studying the uses of the keek working and testing tools, it is essential that the student should be shown samples of steel, cast iron, files, drills, slide gages, micrometers, and control slabs. Exhibitions must be given of the mothods of using the working tools and the control and measuring tools.

Page 59: Subjects 6 and 13 must be studied in motor parks equipped with all of the equipment called for by the Regulations for the Operation of Motor Vehicles.

List of Subjects and Sime spent on each

	Designation of Subjects Num	ber of House
1.	Electory of the Progress of Soviet Automobile Industry	2
2.	The Structure of the Automobile (Trector)	Į.
3,	Structure, functioning, malfunctioning, and adjustment of	?
	Systems, Mechanisms, and Assemblies of the Automobil	Je 50
le s	Spracture of the Electric Equipment of the Automobile	_
5.	Special Structural Characteristics of Russian-Built Vehi.	elec
	of Increased Terrain Capacity	, 8
6.	Motals and other Meterial Used in Automobile Repairs	<u>, 1</u> 3
7.	Brief Information concerning the Processing of Metals	, <u>b</u>
8.	Organization of the Work and the Place of Work	L ₃
۶.	Work of the Fitter and Mechanic	. 30
.10 _a	Basic Principles of Automobile Repairs	. .
12.	Preparing the Automobile and its Assemblies for Repairs.	, lı
12.	The Technology of Reports and Reconditioning of Individu	1aJ.
	Parts of the Automobile	35
13.	Assembly, Finishing, and Testing of the Automobile and	its
	Assemblies after the Completion of Repairs	16
JL .	Servicing Storage Batteries	2
	TOPAL	: 175

SUBJECT 1: HISTERY OF THE PROGRESS OF SOVIET AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY

fine history of invention and creation of automobiles. The part played scientists by Russian interests in the invention of automobiles and tractors (Polsunov,

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Guser, Cherepanov, Putilov, and Kholmov).

The development of Soviet automobile construction. The parts played by Lamin and Stalin in creating a Soviet motor tractor industry. Starting the Gor'ki and Moscow sutemobile factories.

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Banic missions of the post-war pien for establishment and development of a Russian national scorony in the field of automobile transportation.

Bosic tendencies in subsequent work in perfecting Soviet automobiles.

SUBJECT 2: THE STRUCTURE OF THE AUTOMOBILE (TRACTOR)

The subject matter is the same as stated for Subject 1 of the program for work; improving the capabilities of the drivers of combat, construction, and tractors.

SUBJECT 3: STRUCTURE, FUNCTIONING, MALFULICATIONING, AND ADJUSTMENT OF SYSTEMS, MECHANISMS, AND ASSEMBLIES OF THE AUTOMOBILE

The subject matter is the same as No. 2, 3, h, 5, 6, and 7 (except Evertise 2, Subject 7) of the training program for combat, construction work, and temperaturates rates values and transfers.

SURJECT h: STRUCTURE OF THE ELECTRIC EQUIPMENT OF THE AUTOMOBILE

increine 1. The position of assemblies and devices of the electric equipment of the antenobile. Sources of current: storage batteries, generators, and relayangulators.

Minorcise 2. Consumers of current: steriors, signals, lighting devices. The system of ignition. Safeties, control devices, coupling boxes, switches, and the winder system.

Received. Electric circuits: starter switch, source of current for the starter, recommenter charges. Conoral diagram of the electric equipment.

SUBJECT 5: SPECIAL STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS OF RUSSIAN-BUILT VEHICLES OF INCREASED TERRAIN CAPACITY

Exercise 1. Special structural characteristics of the motor, the cooling system, lubrication, current supply. System of ignition, and electrical equipment.

Structure of the power transmission. Distributor, cardan transmission.
Reduction gear. Main transmission and differential. Main clutch, side clutch, and side transmission.

Exercise 2. Special structural characteristics of the running gear of the

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shock-absorbers, wheels, and tires; steering mechanisms. Structure of the hydreulic transmission. Structure and regulation of brakes. Defects of the brake, and their correction.

Prop 61: SUBJECT 6: METALS AND OTHER MATERIAL USED IN AUTOMOBILE REPLIES

Francise 1. The subject matter is the same as for Exercise 5, Subject 10, for General Assembly Mechanics and Assembly Unit Specialists (Tank Force).

Provide 2. Basic properties of metals. The distinction between ferrous and non-fewers retails. Comparison of the properties of cast iron and steel. Einda of cast iron and their properties.

producing steel. Notices concerning medification of the properties of steel by addition of ware metals. Individual parts of the automobile; making these parts from earlier steel and from alloy steel. Tool steels. Brands of steel according to the all-union standard.

Procedus is Non-forrous metals, minkuskeys; and their basic proportion. Solours and their basic properties. Using ussuitable parts as metal for the making of wes posts.

SUBJECT 7: DELLE INFORMATION CONCERNING THE PROCESSING OF MATALS

Exercise & Basic methods of processing metals. Hotions concerning eastings and it properties of metal captings. Principal types of mechanical processing of metals. Hotion concerning thermic and thermo-chemical processing of metals.

children, normalization, case-hardening, and nitration. Surface treatment of matrice with high-frequency currents. Individual parts of the automobile anomable to the microscoping. Practical methods of determining the quality of metals.

SUBJECT 8: ORGANIZATION OF THE WORK AND OF THEPLACE OF WORK

Exercise 1. The place of work. Intelligent organization of the place of work, and the effect upon the productiveness of labor and upon the quality of production. Types of working places: stationary and mobile. Equipment for the place of work. Lighting for the place of work, and segregation of dangerous places. The effect of adequate, high-quality lighting upon the productiveness of labor.

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Fules and methods for placing tools, devices, materials, half-finished pieces, finished articles, and technological documentation at the place of work during working Intensity, howen. Organizing the work at the place of work. Intensity, tempo, rhythm, regime of work are rest. Time, quality, and nature of the preparation of the place of work, its fittings and equipment. Acquaintence with the nature of working details assigned for the work, and with technological and work documentation.

Choice of a place for performing the work under field conditions. Protecting the working place from dust and precipitation. Fitting boxes and drawers for tools and standard specifications, and with mobile stands and racks. Structure of pits and treach racks. Selection of tools and setting up hoisting devices and special stripping devices. Canonflaging of lights.

Emercias 2. Safe practices for this type of work. Types of injury and their causes. Besic reasures for preventing injuries and eliminating their causes.

Sale methods of doing the work. Protective and guard structures. Choice of the perblacet type of instructions on the subject of sefe practices for the various specialties.

Figure-protection measures to be observed in connection with automobile repairs. Special charafteristics of repairs on fuel tanks. Bules for use of the firefighting equipment in publing out fires.

SUBJECT 9: WOEL OF THE FITTER AND MECHANIC

Remarks I. Furnishmentals of the work of the fitter and mechanic. Easie equipment for the work of the fitter and mechanic. Tools and devices for setting the job, how to use, headle, and store them.

Emercise 2. Fitter's construction work. Importance and uses of this type of work, instruments and tools, methods of procedure. Rules for safe practices in fitter's construction work. Outling steel along a demarcation line by using a chisel. Sharpening the chisel.

Exercise 3. Filing off% individual parts, and the purpose and scope of this method. Files and the materials used in making them. Classification of files. Chosing the file in accordance with the nature of the processing and the material of which the part is made. Care and storage of the files. Methods of filing. Proper methods of using the tools. Checking and measuring devices for the work of filing. Safe practices

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Rules and methods for placing tools, devices, materials, half-finished pieces.

finished articles, and technological documentation at the place of work during working Intensity, hours. Organizing the work at the place of work. Intensity tempo, rhythm, regime of work and rest. Time, quality, and nature of the preparation of theplace of work, its fittings and equipment. Acquaintence with the vature of mericing details assigned for the work, and with technological and work documentation.

Choice of a place for performing the work under field conditions. Protecting the working place from dust and precipitation. Fitting bows and drawers for tools and standard specifications, and with mobile stands and racks. Structure of pits and treach range. Selection of tools and setting up hoisting devices and special stripping devices. Canonflaging of lights.

Exercise 2. Safe practices for this type of work. Types of injury and that: courses. Besic measures for preventing injuries and climinating their courses.

Sale methods of doing the work. Protective and guard structures. Choice of the perblacet type of instructions on the subject of safe practices for the various specialities.

Thre-protection measures to be observed in domection with automobile repairs. Special charafteristics of repairs on fuel banks. Bules for use of the firefighting ordinary in publing out fires.

SUBJECT 9: WORE OF THE FITTER AND MECHANIC

Exercises L. Fundamentals of the work of the fitter and mechanic. Essic equipment for the work of the fitter and mechanic. Tools and devices for satisfing the job, how to use, hadde, and store them.

Emercise 2. Fitter's construction work. Emportance and uses of this type of work, instruments and tools, methods of procedure. Rules for safe practices in fitter's construction work. Cutting steel along a demercation line by using a chisel. Sharpening the chisel.

Emercise 3. Filing offs individual parts, and the purpose and score of this method. Files and the materials used in making them. Classification of files. Chosing the file in accordance with the nature of the processing and the material of which the part is made. Care and storage of the files. Methods of filing. Proper methods of using the tools. Checking and measuring devices for the work of filing. Safe practices

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to be observed in the work of filing.

Exercise h: Filing the surface of a half-finished piece of steel, using the bestard file with a ruller. Filing two surfaces with the ruler. Biling out holes. Page 63:
Filling sheet-metal material along curved contours, following demarcation lines.

Exercise 5. Cutting with a fret-saw, and the range of applicability of this method. Cutting circular steel of a thickness of 10-15 mm. Cutting strip or bar iron (horizontally and vertically).

Exercise 6. Grinding. Grinding of valves, stop-cocks, and nipples. Grinding valvas. Preparation of grinding paste.

Exercise 7. Drilling holes. Choice of drills for clear holes and threaded holes. Fastering the drill and the chuck in the hand drill. Prick-punching the center of a hole. Drilling with the hand drill.

Exercise 8. Cutting threads with screw taps and with screw diss.

Exercise 9. Dressing individual parts. Cleaning individual parts and standards to remove rast. Correcting thread on bolts, pins, and nuts with the aid of irregular files and corepers. Removal of threading.

Exercise 10, Cutting out strips and discs of various dimensions. Funching and finishing holes. Outting out paper patterns along the countours of an individual part.

Exercise 11. Reating out cass and sleeves (pipe). Sutting off rivets and pricking out cass. Pricking out sleaves (pipe). Arranging sleaves and came. Riveting

Exercise 12. Work on copper and tim. Soldering with weak solder. Adjusting and lighting the soldering lamp. Warming up and care of the soldering iron. Preparation and care of the surfaces to be soldered. Soldering with soft solder and with tin. Redictor repairs. Repairs on ferders.

Exercise 13. Combined jobs. Work on combined assembly and fitting jobs. SUBJECT 10: BASIC PHINCIPLES OF AUTOMOBILE REPAIRS

America la Role and importance of the various means of automobile repair. History of the development of automobile repairs. Priority and the leading part of Soviet science and technology in the field of automobile repairs. Achievements of the repair services in the way of organization and technology of automobile repairs during the Great War, and perspectives of progress in this work.

Exercise 2. Defects of individual parts, minor or major assemblies, and automo-

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biles; reasons for the occurrence of defects, their external manifestations, and determining the mosus of assumptions them. Wearing out of parts, and the indications themsof. Elessification of different types of wear: according to their causes, eccording to their repidity of development, and according to their physical extent.

Fage (h:

Exercise 3. Organizational and bechnical fundamentals of automobile repair.

System of automobile repair. Types of repair: ordinary, intermediate, and heavy require. Methods of repair: by individual parts and by assemblies. Conclusions practiced based on the method of repairing by assemblies as practiced and further process these. Notheds of automobile repairs.

SUBJECT 11: PREPARING THE AUTOMOBILE AND ITS ASSEMBLIES FOR REPAIRS

Included 1. Propering the subomobile and its assemblies for transfer to a repolar shop. Propering documents for automobiles and assemblies to be transferred for repairs. Proper classification of automobiles and assemblies admitted for repairs. Storego of automobiles and assemblies are repairs.

Exercise 2. Mashing the automobile and assemblies before disascently. Nothods of expanditing the disascently of automobiles and assemblies. Sequences to be observed in displacembling as automobile and in breaking down the assemblies into minor assemblies and individual parts. Standards for the amount of time allowed to the well of these sembling on automobile and taking assemblies apart. Disascentling as automobile and taking assemblies apart. Disascentling as automobile and the same before and breaking down its assemblies into minor assemblies and individual parts of the automobile and removing the greater

SUBJECT 12: THE TECHNOLOGY OF REPAIRS AND RECONDITIONING OF INDIVIDUAL PARTS OF THE AUTOMOBILE

Monodice 1. Changes in the position, dimensions, and shape of individual parts of the entemptials as result of user or damage factors. Mathods of obtaining proper fitting of individual parts by means of regulation, turning, plastic changes in form, adoption of repair dimensions.

individual part: supplementary repair parts; welding and soldering; electro-plating of modal parts and metal plating by means of metallication (spraying). Methods of removing cracks and dents.

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Exercise 3.To obtain restoration of proper fitting and shape of an individual part by adoption of repair dimensions: the importance and nature of repair dimensions and types of repair dimensions.

Energine h. Methods to restore fitting, dimensions, and shape of an individual part by means of welding. Advances achieved by Russian and Soviet scientists (Bernados, Slavyonov, Patton) in inventing and perfecting electric-are welding. Electric

er: welding. Fage 65: Rectro-plating of metalo. The nathod of metallibriviter.

Energine 6. Chassification of technological processes. Bases and fundamendals applicable to the treatment of individual parts. Setting up a sequence of operations end the treaslition from one operation to another. Allowances of time between operathree. Termissible variations in the emount of time allowed for each operation, and their adjustment while the repair work on an individual part is in progress. Equipmost, deriess, working tools, technico-economic criteria es factore in edjusting the muthed end means of mapaies on individual automobile parts.

PRANTING J: The structure of drill-bore stands if (U-1-24, Tak-7, Rfs-7).

Repears on the cylinder block. Repairs on the face of the cylinder, Property Co according to the method of repair dimensions. Coarse applied a grinding of egaliciders.

Exception to happines on the crankshaft, and on the crankshaft and compositing rod becateur of the solor. Re-babibbing of bearings hoving them. Special characteristics of repeled on thin-walled bushings.

Emerging 10. Repairs and reconditioning of valves. Standard time periods for revalue as individual parts of the motor.

Exercise 11. Repairs on parts of the transmission box and the carden shaft.

Imposited 12. Defects and repairs of individual parts of the great and forward bridgen. Sefects and repairs of individual parts of the steering gear.

Facroise 13. Haking new parts.

SUBJECT 13: ASSEMBLY, FINISHING, AND TESTING OF THE AUTOMOBILE AND ITS ASSEMBLIES AFTER THE COMPLETION OF REPAIRS

Exercise 1. Wethode of organizing the assembly work: the stationary method and the assembly line method. The advantages of the assembly line method as the most ef-

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Rective method of organising production. Experience derived from use of the assembly line method. Mechanization of the assembly work. Mature of the process of grouping individual parts in units. Work of adjustment in grouping the parts into units. General scheme of the technological process of assembling an automobile and its verious individual essemblies.

The technological process of assembling a motor. The equipment, Decreise 2. devices, and tooks used for the purpose. Technical specifications for the assembly of motors GAZ-51 and ZIS-120.

Exercise 3. Testing the motor: cold running, hot running, and testing with measurements of power and of fuel consumed. Technical specifications for accepting delivery of a notor.

Exercise h. Assembly, regulation, and tenting: transmission case, drive bridges, Page 65: and otsering assembly. Sechnical specifications for assembly, regulation, and testing.

SUBJECT 11: SELVICING STORAGE PARTICILES

Easic requirements for the servicing of storage batteries: cleanliness of the storage battery; cleanliness of the openings and stoppers; meinteining the electroly is ab the proper level; permissible rates of discharge from the storage battery; the proper time for charging the battery.

ELECTRIC AND GAS WELDER

Purpose of Training. To tosch proper ways of doing the wellding work in automobile and tank repairs.

DIRECTIONS AS TO METHOD

The training for electric and gas welders must be based upon practical demonstrations of the technology of conducting the work of gas welding and electric wolding.

As the work of welding is being done, practical demonstrations must be given on individual work pieces, of making repairs for each of the most characteristic types of damago.

The instruction invelding must be started with some simple welding process, gradually advancing thereafter to the more difficult processes (from the conditions that prevail in a stationary shop to the conditions to be encountered by the welders

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Page 66: (co	CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF	
	ated field conditions); and the work must be done immedia	ately on combat
materiel.		
	List of Subjects and Time spent on each	Number of Hours
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3	Basic Principles of the Organization and Technology of Military Rapairs on Tanks (Automobiles)	2
2.	Mobile Repair Equipment	2
3.	Muterials used in Tank (Automobile) Repairs	20
ig s	Organizing the Work and the Place of Work	30
	Work of the Fittier and Mechanic	3.0
Ó a	The Electric Arc Method of Welding	3.0
Pego 67:	The Electric Arc and its Properties	h
	Electrodes and their Contings	'n
9,	Nachines and Apparatus with Direct and Alternating Cur rent for Electric Arc Wolding	
30.	Strein and Internal Pressure in Welding	4
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		TOTAL 175 I AND TECHNOLOGY
	The subject matter is the same as indicated under Sub	
,	scendly Vechanics and Assembly-Unit Specialists (Tank For	
8	SUBJECT 2: MOBILE REPAIR EQUIPMENT	
	The subject matter is the same as indicated under Su	bject 9, Exercise
	The subject matter is the said to investigate the Specialist General Assembly Mechanics and Assembly-Unit Specialist	s (Tank Force).
8, fee	SUBJECT 3: MATERIALS USED IN TANK (AUTOMOBILE) HEPATRS
	The subject matter is the same as indicated under Su	bject 6 for Genera
	fissembly Mechanics and Assembly-Unit Specialists (Tank Fo	orce).
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SUBJECT 1: ORGANIZING THE WORK AND THE PLACE OF WORK

The subject matter is the same as indicated under Subject 6 for General Assembly Mechanic and Assembly-Unit Specialist (Tank Force).

SUBJECT S: WORK OF THE FIFTER AND MECHANIC

The subject matter is the same as indicated under Subject 9 for General Assembly Mechanic and Assembly-Unit Specialist (Tank Force).

SUBJECT 6: THE ELECTRIC ARC METHOD OF WELDING

Page 681
Of tolding work for the repairs on tanks and automobiles. Electric Arc Welding is a Ressian Invention (Petrov, Slavyanov). The leading part played by Russian scientists (Nikitin, Vologdin) in perfecting the technique of welding. Equipment for welding shops.

Exercise 2. Classification of the various methods of welding by heat: forge, gas, electric, and thermite welding. The principle of electric welding, and the distinction between two types of electric welding: a)electric are welding; b) electric resistance or contact welding. A short explanation of the welding processes according to the Slavyanov method.

Exercise 3. Types of welded joints: butt-welded, lap-welded, end-to-end welded, not-b-welded, (double-flanged) butt-welded, englo-welded, plug-welded. Types of welded seems. Structure and dimensions of the seam in transversal cross-section: according to the position in space -- bottom, horizontal, vertical, ceiling; according to the direction of the action of the forces -- frontal or torsional, flank, combined, slambing; according to extent and mutual position -- broken and complex, chain-type, and checker-beard type.

Exercise 4. Preparing the meterial prior to welding. Importance of cleaning the material. Dressing the edges. Importance of the various elements of dressing. Tooks used for dressing. Moving the terminals of the electrode in placing seams under various conditions. Solidity and quality of the seams as determined by the method according to which they were made. Rules for laying down multiple-layer seams. Defects of geometric form. Metallurgical and mechanical defects.

Exercise 5. Structure of welding seams. The zone of thermic influence, and the composition of the welding metal used for the seam. Manganese and its effects upon

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the properties of the metal of the seam. Page 68: (cont'd)

SUBJECT 7: THE ELECTRIC ABC AND ITS PROPERTIES

The nature of the arc and the conditions required to produce and maintain an arc. Physical and electric properties of the electric arc. The polarity of the arc. Current supply for the electric arc. Temperatures and the distribution of heat in the arc. The length of the arc as determined by the strength of the current Factors that affect the stability of the welding regime. Welding properties of the electrodes and of the coatings upon the stability of the arc and upon the distribution of irm keep.

SUBJECT 8: ELECTRODES AND THETE COATINGS

Exercise 1. Classification of electrodes according to the type of metal, the nature of the coeting, and the purpose for which it is used. Metallic cells and Page 59:

Page 69: Classification of conted electrodes according to their properties and according to their method of manufacture. Stabilizing, protective, and alloying officiation. The influence exerted by the composition of the electrode wire upon the process of welding and upon the nature of the seam metal.

Emerciae 2. Coatings, their purpose and use. The influence of the various comparents appeared the coating upon stabilization of the arc, the distribution of heat within the arc, the formation of clinkers, and the quality of the molten metal. The occapation of the coatings used for various purposes. Coatings: anti-clinker, arti-pre-domantion, arti-pane-and-clinker, ionizing. Chalky coatings. Methods of properties coatings and putting them on the electrode. Angular electrodes.

SUBJECT 9: MACHINES AND APPARATUS WITH DIRECT AND ALTERNATING CURRENT FOR ELECTRIC ARC WELDING

Exercise 2. General principles, structure, theoretical data, and operating characteristics of the machines SMG, SUC, SAK, their weight, their dimensions, power, coefficient of useful action. Servicing direct-current welding machines, and rules for the care of this type of machines.

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Exercise 3. Alternating-current welding apparatus. The principle of functioning of transformers. Regulating the current. External characteristics of the system. The structure of the transformer. Theoretical and operational data for transformers. Devices, accessories, tools, electrode-clamps; their structure, and their shortcomings. Conditions favorable to economical use of the electrodes.

SUBJECT 10: STRAIN AND INTERNAL PRESSURE IN WELDING

Types of pressure in the material. Permissible strains and vective of stability. Permissible strains in the welding seam when the welding is done with electrodes with higher chalky coating and high-grade covering. Functioning and connecting seams. Uneven heating as a cause of internal strains. Measures to be taken to keep down deformations: tack welds, and placing seams by sectors. The requence observed in placing seams. Heasures taken to keep down internal strains:

SUBJECT 11: PRACTICAL WORK IN WELDING

cansaling, preening each leyer.

Exercise 1. Welding seem on a standard shaft, in the direction from left to right, from right to left, away from the worker, and toward the worker. The same, on an enlarged shaft. Regulating the force of the current according to the dismeter of the electrode. Welding seem on chafts be movement upward and from left to right on the plates seem up at an engle of 450 toward the table. Welding seem of shafts on a vertical place in the direction from left to right and upward from below. Welding seem on a shaft of standard width without heaping up and undercutting with short arc. Welding in a low position.

Exercise 2. (Welding, Assembly with proper setting of clearances. Placing warlous the sack welds. Welding plates of h and 6 mm. thickness. Putting on a standard single-layer seem with even welding penetration without undercutting the edge lines. Entit welding with U-shaped division of the edges. Welding of plates 6-10 mm. in thickness. Choice of an electrode of the required diameter, depending on the division (the built up, and layer of the metal of the seem, and choice of the force of current according to the diameter of the electrode. Using kerosene to adjust the compactness of the seem.

Exercise 3. Lap welding, using a single-layer seam and a double-layer seam. End-to-end welding of two plates of 5 mm. thickness, without chambering the wall of the stamp.

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Independent choice of the dismeter of the electrode and the force of current for verious thicknesses of the metal and various levers of the seem. Exercises in mov-

ing the electrode. Overhead seams. Special types of welding of slight thickness (from 1.5 to 5 mm.), lap welding, end-to-end welding in low position. Exercise 4. Welding of all types of joints with a compact seem, without burning through (&leccoating. trode -- 2-2.25 mm.).

Exercise 5. Welding with electrodes with high-quality pinituges Electrodes for the welding of alloyed steels. Thermic regimes for welding. The savantages of forming fissures and the improvement of the qualities of the seems.

Magnetice 6. The use of special electrodes for welding shafts on plates of Fage (1: steel of the chromium-nickel type. Special characteristics of the trajectory along which the electrode is moved in welding on a widened shaft. Multiple layer welding with a finishing emmealing roller. Welding to remove faults of the steel.

SUBJECT 12: WEIDING CAST IRON

The walding properties of gray and white cast iron. Types of cast iron that cannot be welded. Hot and cold welding of cast iron. Choice of the nathod of welding cast iron. Cold welding of cast iron with low-carbon greek electrodes, of its sect-iron electrodes with special coating. Preparation while the welding is in progress, solidity and density of the joining. Fusing agents used in the cold welding of cast iron, and their designationsx and function. Typical defects of cold nelding.

Exercise 2. Hot welding of east iron. Hechanical preparation for the welding. Taping and shaping materials. Methods of heating up and conducting the selding process. Scaling off the welded article. Solidity and typical defects of hot welding. Differences between the metalluxgical process of cold and hot welding. The semi-hot welding of cast iron,

Exercise 3. Cold welding of cast iron with steel electrodes with teel pegs. Cold welding of cast iron with cast iron electrodes with special coating.

Exercise h. Cold welding of cast iron with steel electrodes with special santing conting, which feeds cast iron into the welding. Hot welding of east iron with cast iron electrodes.

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SUBJECT 13: FUSING HARD ALLOYS

Exercise 1. Distinguishing characteristics of hard alloys. Molten hard alloys. Baked-and-fused alloys. Powdery-type hard alloys. The technique of fusing and welding various hard alloys.

Emercise 2. Distinguishing welding characteristics of non-ferrous metals. The welding of cooper, bronse, and aluminum with carbon and metallic electrodes. The composition of metallic electrodes and metallic admixtures. Coating; fusing agents. Preparing individual pieces for welding. The technique of welding; the work regime. Methods of work. Safe practice rules. The quality of the welding.

Emercise 3. Welding bronue and brass with heating in the furnece. Welding claminum with earbon electrodes, using fusing agents.

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SUBJECT 14: FUNDAMENTALS OF RESISTANCE WELDING

The physical basis of resistance welding. Different forms of contact welding: butt welding, upot welding, and roller welding.

SUBJECT 15: GAS WELDING AND GUTTING

Principality, described her liquids used in welding; their properties, sources of supply, ctorage, and use. The effectiveness of verious methods of gas welding. Composition of the hot gas mixtures. The physico-chemical processes that occur in the gaswelding flame. The metallurgic processes that occur in gas welding. Shrinking and shrinking processes. The nature of the process of making welding seems and their purpose. The difference between gas welding and electric are welding of metals. The influence exerted by the chemical composition of the hot mixture and the amealing metall upon the quality of the welding seem. The part played by fusing-mixtures and asmealing substances in the process of gas welding.

Frencise 2. The nature of the process of gas-weld cutting, and its differences from other methods of cutting motal. Metals that cannot be cut by the gas method. The influence of gas cutting upon the physical and mechanical properties of the metals. The clear cross-section obtaining by gas-cutting. The range of applicability of gas-cutting. The technique of safe practices.

Exercise 3. The apparatus used in gas welding and gas cutting. The gas generators

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used to obtain acetylene, the method of functioning, and the technical production data. Supplementary apparatus and equipment. Cylinders for the oxygen. Reductors and their functioning, and possible malfunctionings. Apparatus for liquid oxygen. Burners for the welding; their constanction, functioning, and productivity. The instrument used for gas cutting. Structure, functioning, and operation of the gaso-line cutter. Safe practices in operating the apparatus.

Exercise h. The technology of gas welding and cutting. Preparing the article for welding. The technique of performing gas welding on carbon steels and alloyed stocks, cast iron, and non-ferrous metals. Setting the figure of the burner, its position while welding, and its direction of movement. Expenditure of gas and productivity wader the various methods of gas welding. Intelligent organization of the turning place for gas welding. Expenditure of gas and productivity in gas outling.

Misorcise 5. Practice with the burner. Joining the flexible pipes. Choice of the ord pieces; setting the burner for three types of fleme on the metal. Fusing Page 73:

a chart to a plate by the right-hand and left-hand methods of welding. Fusing a scripton layer on a plate in low position. Welding two plates together: buth-welding, lay welding, end-to-end welding, and angular juncture. Placing a layer on a vertical plates together by moving the burner upward from below. Welding two vertical plates together by moving the burner upward from below: butt-welding, end-to-end welding, olion.

Welding up openings of a dismeter up to 150 nm. Welding cast iron pieces with brase one copput plates with heating.

Exercise 6. Acetylene-oxygen cutting of plates; removing chamferingen the color. Rerocene-benzine-oxygen cutting of sheets, removel of chamferings, cutting at all holds.

SUBJECT 16: CHECK ON THE QUALITY OF THE WELDING

Solidity and quality of the seems as determined by their location and by the marmor in which they were made. Defects of the welding; their various types and causes. Methods of checking and detecting defects by means of measurement, inspection, undercutting, drilling, trying air pressure, and kerosene. Methods of correcting defects and measures for preventing them.

SUBJECT 17: GROUPING THE PRACTICAL WORK FOR WEIDING

Work on gas welding and gas cutting of medium complexity. Welding tanks; weld-

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ing end pieces on conduit tubes. Welding teeth on tooth-gear. Welding holes closed in cast iron parts.

U I C A H I Z E R S

Purpose of Training. 1. To study the equipment, tooks, and materials used in repaire om antomobile tires.

2. To teach the men how to make high-quality repairs intelligently on jobs done to casings and inner tubes, both in the shop and under field condittone.

INDICATIONS AS TO RETHOD

The training will be conducted in the shop of a unit that has the required specialists and equipment for vulcanisation of tires.

If a millitary unit is stationed at or near the location of the auto-repair emphilishment of the obrug (administrative district), it may be desirable to have the tarricing conducted of an olong establishment.

Simply of the equipment, devices, and tooks must be conducted with the aid of specimens of such equipment, etc., either in the shop or in the class room. In the course of the instruction one must emplain the purposes of the teols Page 74: that symbosome, and show mothedo of using them in making repairs.

dubject 7 is studied by practical work in the chap, having each coldier this relation requires hold independentally, under the supervision and control of the in-1.300**00**000058

In the course of the instruction one must explain to the shudents the in-Thrence exercised by the following factors upon the quality of the work: neat reneval of the stanged places of the covering, of the preparation and putting on of the patch, and of the temperature regime.

Subject 5: ("Structure and Functioning of Automobile Tires") and Subject 8, Throper Use of Antomobile Tires," must be taught directly on automobiler that have deflacts that affect the year on the tires, and tires where the outer jacket is worn out in an irregular manner, or which have mechanical demage and lowered pressure.

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PAGE NUMBER INTELLIGENCE TRANSLATION G-6387 Page 74: (cont'd) List of Subject and of Time spent on each Number of Hours DESIGNATION OF SUBJECTS History of the Development of the Soviet Autoλ, mobile Industry . Making and Materials used in Meparing Ties and Inner Tubes 2. 38 forederrich ... Organization of the Work and of the Working Place 5 3. 6 The Work of the Mechanic and Fitter 130 Structure and Functioning of Automobile Tires ... 20 Equipment, Devices, and Tools used in Roppins on 5, 20 Casings and Inager Tubes Rapairs on Casings and Immer Tubes 86 170 Proper Use of Automobile Tires $\{i_{i_1}$ The Equipment of Mobile Repair Facilities TOTAL: 175 SUBJECT A: HISTORY OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SOVIET AUTOMOBILE The subject matter is the seme as that indicated for Subject 1, for General Assembly Machanics and Assembly Unit Specialists (for Tank Force). Page 75: SUBJECT 2: MATERIALS USED IN HATING AND REPAIRING TIRES AND XEMENT Exercise A. Fubber. Motions on the subject of rubber. The leading position hald by the Soviet Upion in the production of synthetic rubbar. Natural and synthetic mulber, Soviet plants from which rubber can be made. The importance of developing in the Soviet Union an independent rew material basin for the rubber industry. production of rubber from rubber plants, and its subsequent processing. The production of symbolic nubber. Abber for usegn repairs. Abber-treated febrics. Exercise 2. Rubber cement, its composition, properties, and use. The types of benains used for tire repairs, and their technical properties. Understanding of the rubber mixture and its preparation. Sulphur, Exercise 3.

Exercise 3. Understanding of the rubber mixture and its preparation. Sulphur, and the part it plays in vulcanization. Fillers as a means of reducing the cost of rubbor. The most widely used fillers: chalk, caolin. Strengtheners and their purpose. The most widely used strengtheners: carbon black, zinc oxide, magnesium carbonate.

Types of carbon black, and means of obtaining it.

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Exercise 1. Softeners and their role in in the process of preparing the rubber mixture. Coloring matter and its purpose. Understanding of the procedure of preparing a recipe for the rubber mixture. Materials used in the manufacture of automobile thre casings and inner tubes. Methods of estimating the quality of rubber mixtures. Types of defect in the repair materials. Norms for the expenditure of materials. Economy in the use of materials in making repairs.

SUBJECT 3: ORGANIZATION OF THE WORK AND OF THE WORKING PLACE

The subject matter is the same as under Subject 8 for the training of General Assembly Mechanics and Assembly Unit Specialists (Automobiles).

SUBJECT 4: THE WORL OF THE MECHANIC AND FITTER

The subject matter is the same as for Emercises 1, 5, and 6 of Subject 9 for The tradings of General Assembly Machanies and Assembly Unit Specialists (Amero-biles).

SUBJECT 5: STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONING OF AUTOMOBILE TIMES

Exercise 1. The manufacture of tire comings and bubes. The demands to be made upon subcupille tires. Types of tire and their uses. Fraumatic number tires and their uses. Fraumatic number tires and their internal presence and the tire of their profile. Methods of indicating the dimensions of tires (which of profile and diameter of the rim). Dimensions of the tires of Brostan production.

of the coming, the protecting layer, the breaker, and the side wall.

functioning of the valve. Technical demands to be made upon a new casing and imager tube. Enformations of various types of times under load as the automobile moves under various conditions. The functioning of the time under various types of road conditions: loads upon the time, contribugal force, functioning of the time in passing over obstacles and around turns of the road.

Exercise h. Normal wear of the tire essing. Defects of the mechanisms of the automobile as causes of undus wear on the casings. The effects of improper driving upon the wear on the casings. The effect of the amount of air pressure in the tire upon wear on the casings.

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Defects and damage of tires. Mechanical damage to casing and tube. Exercise 5. Blow-out and separation of layers of the easing, peeling off of protecting layer and side walls, destruction from the action of oil and gasoline). Manufacturing end operational defects of innter tube and casing, their causes and means of correction,

SUBJECT 6: EQUIPMENT, DEVICES, AND TOOLS USED IN REPAIRS ON CASINGS AND INNER TUBES

Exercise 1. Stationary vulcanizing apparatus (GARO) for vulcanizing casings and inver tubes. Technical characteristics of the apparatus. Setting up and operating the apparatus.

Mercice 2. Vulcenising apparetus for inner tubes. Molds for vulcenization of ceatings.

Avercice 3. Spreaders: hydrzulie, and pneumetic.

Emercine h. Measuring devices: momenters and thermometers. Types of building stands and their structure. Drying chembers, working tables, and ranks.

Everyise 5. Tools: shears, knives, probes, hooks for picking out cond threads, brushou, cutting pliers, cross bers, rollers. The proper way to use these tools and take ours of them.

SUBJECT 7: REPAIRS ON CASINGS AND INDEE TUBES

Thereico 1. Besic notions conorming the technological process of repairs on cosing and inner tubes. The easing and tire repair operations comprised in the tedanological Page 7 process of successibile tire repairs. Organising the tire repair shop or department.

Thereise 2. Technical specifications concerning casings and tubes to be considered in need of repairs. Technical conditions on the casing that cell for making culfs. The preliminary drying. Removal of damaged sections, by cutting them out or by means of deep buffing. Emessing on the rubber cement, and drying.

Mercise 3. Freparing cord patches. The purpose of the patches; the toals required; now to perform the operation; rules for smearing and drying. Scaling up the damaged spot by putting on a patch: choice of the patch according to the dimensions of the demaged eres; rules and for putting on the patch; the process of repair. Brcising the damaged areas. Patterning the damaged spot by fitting a cone into it; and rules for filling out the excised place with cord. Methods of preparing a matrix to determine the pattern of the protective layer at the point where repairs are being

made of a casing. ACSI FORM 13A 2 FEB 56

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Exercise h. The making of cuffs to repair casings: trimming the edges, peeling off the protecting layer, and separating the layers of the casing, laying out and opening the cuff, bevelling the edges of the cuff, buffing the cuff. Method of covering damaged places by putting on a cuff. Special characteristics of repairs on the side walls. Section-by-section method of making repairs on a casing.

Exercise 5. Vulcenizing casings. The nature of the process of vulcenization, and charges undergone by the properties of the rubber as result of vulcenization. Understanding the differences between vulcenization, revulcenization, and incomplete vulcenization. The time allowed for vulcenization, according to the thickness of the vulcenization the composition of the vulcenization temperature. The importance of pressure in vulcenization. The vulcenization regime. The unring process in the vulcenizing apparatus, check and control of temperatures on the vulcenization apparatus, the struggle against condensation of steem. Defects in vulcenization and time comes of claminating them.

Electrical to Departure and vulcanization of inner tubes. Inspection of inner tubes, and the rection of checking them with air pressure in a water bath. Gutting out and buffing the demaged spots, gluing on and walling the patches. Special characteristics of repairs of preferetions. Insertion of the randing patch. Special characteristics of repairs of preferetions. Ensertion of the randing patch. Special Replacing values. Valve repairs.

Exercise 7. Inspection and sorting of fully repaired comings and inner tubes. Methods for imposing easings and inner tubes to determine the quality of the repairs.

Use of the knives, taxborundum discs, and scapetoms. Defects, causes of their appearance, and sothed of removing them.

Frencise S.

Uetrods of putting on and taking off tires. Hethods end miles for putting on and taking off tires on various types of rim (flat and deep). Pumping up

SUBJECT 8: PROPER USE OF AUTOMOBILE TIRES

tiles. Checking the pressure. Equipment and tools for this work.

Energical 1. Types and dimensions of automobile tires. Basic operational and technical qualities of tires: adherence to the surface of the road; passability of the tires; heametic and impact resistance of the tires; durability of the casings and inner tubes; resistance to heat and low temperatures. The tire's capacity for steadying the automobile. Care and storage of the tires.

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Exercise 2. Check on the pressure, and periodic inspection of the tires. Arrangenent of the tires on the wheel according to the condition of the tire. Frecautionary servicing of the tires. Tightening the tires according to the make of car and according to the type of driver. Keeping account of the work of the tires. Keeping the tires in the storeroom for casings and inner tubes. Equipment for the store-room.

SUBJECT 9: THE EQUIPMENT OF HOBILE PEPATR FACILITIES

The tools and equipment of the vulcanizing shop, and the places where this equipment is kept. Preparing tools and other equipment for starting the work. Onganising the repairs on easings and inner tubes under field conditions.

STORE-ROOM HANDS FOR STORE-ROOMS CONTAINING CAOMBAT TANK AND AUTOMOBILE PROPERTY

Europee of Trainding. 1. To known procedures use for receiving, issuing, storing, and protection; ecabat tank and automobile property in the unit (or large unit).

2. To teach the men properly to do their work in a store-room for combat tank and automobile property, and intelligently to take care of the records end the accounting.

INDICATIONS AS TO METEOD

Subjects 12, 13, 14, and 15 are studied in a practical memor in the storereas of convying on independently the work of receiving and issuing property, making cta the amessaxy documents, and keeping records and account under the direct observaties of the supervisors in charge.

In the study of theoretical problems extensive use must be made of Page 79: viewel reins (diagrams, posters) and blank forms of the accounting documents.

In all of the exercises one must develop in the student a protective Maniforms commend the property such as befits the socialistic nature of the Societ State.

List of Subjects and Time spent on each

Company of the Compan	The second secon
Designation of Subjects	Number of Hours
一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个	L.
Re Duties of the Store-Room Hand	
2. Organizing and Equipping a Store-Room for and Automobile Property	· Conbat Tank
3. Basic Principles of Store-Room Management	t
it. The Procedures for Receiving Soubat Tanks bile Property	e and Autono-

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NTELUGEN	CE TRA	NSLATION CONFIDENTIA RY NUMBER G-6387	PAGE NUMBER 78
Page 79:	(cont	d) Designation of Subjects	Number of Hours
нуудай тай	5.	The Procedures of for Issuing Combat Tanks and Auto- mobile Property	18
	6.	Storage of Combat Tanku in and Automobile Property, and Methods of Protecting it from Damage	i 12
	70	Distribution and Storage of Combat Tank and Automobile Property in the Stora-Room	\mathbf{D}_{t}
	8.	Special Requirements for Storing Combet Tanks and Auto- mobile Property during the Winter Months	- 6
	9,	Special Requirements for the Storage of Rubber Article Lacquers, Paints, Chemicals, and Acids	3 , 8
	3.0 .	Rules for the Use of Batalogues	***
	11.	Tools and Equipment for Notor Parks	_
	32.	Saile Practitions for Store-Room Work	,
	13.	Preparation of Bouments and Reoping Records and Accou	
	14.	Treatment of Combat Tank and Automobile Property in the Store-Room	16
	IJ.	Placing Combat Tank and Automobile Property on France. Lecte, and in Piles	, <u>12</u>
	36.	The Work of Loading and Unloading Property	. 6
I		ATOT	J: 175
Thomas 20%			

Page 30:

SUBJECT 1: THE DUTIES OF THE STORE-ROOM HAND

The duties of the store-room hand in receiving, storing, issuing, and release of property.

SUBJECT 2: ORGANIZING AND EQUIPPING A STORE-ROOM FOR COMBAT TANK AND AUTOMOBILE PROPERTY

Exercise 1. Purpose and Administrative organization of store-rooms. Basic fequirements for structure and equipment of stationary store-rooms. Equipment and maintenance of storage places. Maintenance of the grounds of the storage depot and of the open storage places.

Exercise 2. Structure and equipment of store-rooms under field conditions. Maintenance of the store-rooms and of the storage grounds.

Exercise 3. Security and protection of the store-room. Fire-fighting *equipment and fire-fighting measures at the store-room. The procedure for admitting property to the store-room. General rules for distributing, depositing, and storing property.

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SUBJECT 3: BASIC PRINCIPLES OF STORAGE-ROOM MANAGEMENT

The procedure of storing. Recording, accounting, and listing of Exercise 1. material values in the store-room.

The procedure of taking inventory of the property on January 1st Exercise 2. and July 1st each year. Preparing the documents of the inventory.

SUBJECT 4: THE PROCEDURES FOR RECEIVING COMBAT TANK AND AUTO-MOBILE PROPERTY

Exercise 1. The procedures for receiving the property into the store-room. Bules for determining under which category the property belongs. Types and kinds of properby groups, their designations, and the manner in which they are grouped together, the number of places, and the weight. The responsibilities of those in charge of the store-room with respect to the reception of property.

Exercise 2. Making out stock cards and documentation for the property accepted. SUBJECT 5: THE PROCEDURES FOR ISSUING COMBAT TANK AND AUTO-OBILE PROPERTY

Exercise 1. The precedures for releasing property from the store-room. Selection, storing loose, packing, marking, issuing and forwarding property. Responsibilities of those in charge of the store-room for proper issue and forwarding of property. Making out the documents for issued property. Page 81: Exercise 2.

SUBJECT 6: STORAGE OF COMBAT TANK AND AUTOMOBILE PROPERTY, AND METHODS OF PROTECTING IT FROM DAMAGE

Exercise 1. Rules and conditions for storing, keeping, and treating (preserving) assemblies of parts, spare-parts, repair pieces, park equipment, tools, metals, and other materials.

Exercise 2. Knowledge concerning the corrosion of metals and measures of fighting against it. Methods of cleaning metallic articles and protecting them from corzosion.

Exercise 3. Pests that cause damage to materials (cloth and fabrics; leather; wood; and so forth), and measures for use against them. Regularly planned inspections to prevent this type of damage.

SUBJECT 7: DISTRIBUTION AND STORAGE OF COMBAT TANK AND AUTOMOBILE PROPERTY IN THE STORE-ROOM

Dividing up speces and grounds of the store-room with a view to well-lamed distribution and storage of the property. Distributing the property according to types,

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and makes, of automobiles, nomenclature, dimensions, and storage categories. Equipping stands, sections, and spaces for receiving the property. Basic requirements for the storage of property.

SUBJECT 6: SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR STORING COMBAT TANK, AND AUTOMOSE BLIE PROPERTY DURING THE WINTER MONTHS

Exercise 1. The influence of winter conditions on the preservation of the material.

The precedures for preparing the material for storage, and rules for storing property in the winter in unheated locations and in open spaces. Types of packing, nethods of depositing and storing the property in its packing.

Exercise 2. Fire-protection measures while preparing storage spaces for the winter. Maintenance of the grounds and open storage places during the winter months.

SUBJECT 9: SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR THE STORAGE OF RUBBER ARTICMES LACQUERS, PAINTS, CHEMICALS, AND ACIDS

Exercise 1. The influence of atmospheric conditions on the maintenance of rubber articles. Requirements to be made of the places for storing rubber. Methods of storing rubber articles: time casings, inner tubes for automobiles and cycles, rubber-covered rollers, individual parts made of rubber.

Fage 82:

Exercise 2: Special characteristics and rules affecting the storage of paints, lacquere, chemicals, and acids.

SUBJECT 10: RULES FOR THE USE OF CATALOGUES

Exercise L. The purpose of catalogues, and the methods of using them. Listing of special parts, of parts for which no one is held accountable (model parts), and individual parts furnished by the supplying factory.

Exercise 2. Ascertaining the nomencleture numbers of the individual parts, according to the catalogues, and designation of parts according to the make of automobile and according to the catalogue numbers.

Exercise 3. Segregation of parts according to the make of automobile and according to the catalogue numbers.

SUBJECT 11: TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT FOR MOTOR PARKS

Exercise 1. Purpose and general composition of the park equipment: oil-burning water heaters, welding apparatus, air-hose connection, distributing tanks for lubricants, gasoline pumps, washing machines, measuring vessels, etc.

Exercise 2. Purpose of the various tools: measuring tools, assembly tools, smithshop tools, and so forth. Special factors affecting the storage of park tools and

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equipment.

SUBJECT 12: SAFE PRACTICES FOR STORE-ROOM WORK

Arranging the storage frames and storage spaces. Storing tank and motor-tractor property in piles and on frames. Precautionary measures for work with acids and other corrosive chemical substances. Safe practices for the work of loading and unloading, and for the work with dangerous and injurious materials. Observation of safe-practices rules at the store-rooms.

SUBJECT 13: PREPARATION OF DOCUMENTS AND KEEPING RECORDS AND ACCOUNTS

The process of making out documents for the reception and the release of combat tank and automobile property. The duties of the persons in charge with respect to records and accounting. Methods of keeping and storing records and accounting documents.

SUBJECT 14: TREATMENT OF COMBAT TANK AND AUTOMOBILE PROPERTY IN TRANSPORTED STORE-ROOM

Precideal work in removing gresse and products of corrosion from parts by mechanical and chemical means. Preparing soid, head alkaline, and soap solutions.

Page 83:

Preparation of cleansing solutions. Washing and neutralizing individual parts.

Preparation of cleansing and painting parts. Haking use of structures and devices

for hardling the property.

SUBJECT 15: FLACING COMBAT TANK AND AUTO HOBILE PROPERTY ON FRAMES, IN THE PACKING, AND ON PILES

Setting down the property according to type, make of car, nomenclature, dimensions, and store-room categories. Cleaning the property and removing defects. Rules for setting down the property in its storage space.

SUBJECT 16: THE WORK OF LOADING AND UNLOADING PROFERRY

The principal types of equipment for mechanizing the store-room. Methods and rules for using collapsible jacks with block and tackle, elevating devices, roller crowters, hoisting jacks, and so forth. Use of means of transportation within the store-room itself. Rules for safe practices in carrying on the work of the store-room.

STORE-ROOM HAND FOR ORDNANCE PROPERTY (GENERAL ORDNANCE OR ENGINEER

EQUIPMENT)

Purpose of Training. 1. To teach reception, release, storage, and safe-keeping

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of military technical material, and the proper methods of keeping records and accounts.

 To teach the men to conduct, independently, an inspection and check to ensure that the military technical material is in good condition.

INDICATIONS AS TO METHOD

The basic method for conducting the emercises on the conduct of store-reconsiders and the requisite keeping of records and accounts is to be as follows:

reading out aloud and emplaining the most important of the principles contained in the manuals, endors, and instructions; a demonstration of samples of store-one)

room equipment and documents; isokingsthm review of the subject matter by tests given to the students, and by practical work in the store-yeen.

In the course of the exercises the student must develop a sense of responsibility for the preservation of property that belongs to the nation.

The hasic procedure for conducting the exercises on technical inspections and on nethods of checking material should be to give a brief explanation of the principles of action and a demonstration of the equipment in action, and also Page 64:

a check to determine defects, having the student perform these duties and having his propers the required decements.

List of Subjects and Time to be spent on each

	Denignation of Subjects	Number of Hours
Jo	Dutiles of the Store-Room Hard	lı .
2.,	Equipment for a Store-Room of Williamy Materiel, ar	વર્લ 10
3.	Causes of Spoiling, and Reasons for Protecting the Military Materiel from Spoiling	e . 16
નાં	Storing Military Technical Materiel	. 10
5.	The General Procedure of REQUISITIONING, Feedying Releasing, and Receiving Military Technical Material. Methods of Listing it	
6.	Basic Principles of Dealing with Military Technic Materiel	<u>ål</u> . 6
7.	Storage of Chemical Warfare Material and Explosiv	res 10
8.	Records and Accounting	lh
		•1

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ELLIGENCE TRANSLA	THE REPORT OF THE PARTY OF THE	NUMBER 83
ge 84: (cont'd)	Designation of Subjects Humb	er of Hours
9.	Procedures for Inspection, Technical Testing, and Assignment to Categories of Military Technical Material	14
10.	Technical Inspection and Operating Test of Radio, Tele- graph, and Telephone Apparatus	39
	Technical Inspection and Operating Test of Technical Engineer Equipment	30
32.,	Protective Equipment	12
	TOTAL:	175
	SUBJECT 1: duking partition and HAND DUTIES OF THE STORE-HOOM HAND	accentence

Dubles of the store-room hand in the reception, storage, lesue, acceptance and release of military technical material; preparation of the receipt-and-expenditure documents, and the keeping of records and accounts.

Page 85:

SUBJECT 2: EQUIPMENT FOR A STORE-ROOM OF MILITARY TECHNICAL MATERIEL, AND ITS MINTENANCE

Exercise 1. Acquirements as to structure and equipment for the store-room under spacial conditions. Maintenance of the store-room and his grounds.

Exercise 2. Security of the store-room. Fire-protection measures at the store-SUBJECT 3: CAUSES OF SPOTLING, AND REASONS FOR PROTECTING THE MILITARY TECHNICA, MATERIEL FROM SPOTLING

The action of moisture upon parts made of metal. Corrosion, Aules for greening and painting criticles made of mobil. Nickel-plating and galvanising of articles. Cleaning off rust.

Exercise 2. Gausec of spoiling on articles made of wood. Migns of damage on articles made of wood. Precautionary measures for the protection of wooden articles. Conses of applifing in articles made of leather (would end tracets or animals). Messures to prevent leather articles from spoiling.

Imercise 3. Reasons for spoiling of rubber articles and articles made of fabric. Frecautionary measures to prevent fabrics and rubber articles from spoiling.

SUBJECT 4: STORING OF HILITARY TECHNICAL MATERIAL

Exercise 1. General requirements for storing and placing military technical material in the various places for storage. The procedure for storing motor vehicles, electric equipment, and electro-technical property, measuring devices and precision

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instruments, tools, and various meterials.

Recreise 2. The procedure for storing signal material, engineer property, chemical warfare property, and various types of operating material.

SUBJECT 5: THE GENERAL PROCEDURE OF REQUISITIONING, READING, RELEASE ING, AND RECEIVING MILITARY TECHNICAL MATERIEL. METHODS OF LISTING IT

Exercise 1. Duty orders, changes of orders, and requisitions for signal property; rules for preparing these documents; rules for forwarding such property and for receiving it from the storage depot; rules for delivering the property.

Exercise 2. The procedure for providing property independently for the unit itself; methods and standards for the issue and expenditure of property; basic data for listing property; method of listing property.

Page 35:

SUBJECT 6: PASIC PRINCIPLES OF DEALING WITH MILITARY TECHNICAL MATERIEL

Duties in dealing with complex eignal devices, special equipment, engineer property, and chemical warfare property.

SUBJECT 7: STORAGE OF CHEMICAL WARFARE MATERIAL AND EXPLOSIVES

Methods of storing and checking on the condition of pyrotechnical material and explosives. The structure of the storage space. Methods of destroying pyrotechnical material and explosives. Methods of admitting it to the storage spaces.

SUBJECT 8: RECORDS AND ACCOUNTING

Exercise 1. The tasks of recording and accounting, requirements concerning record entries. The basic documents and their contents. Collated documents. Documents dualizate with finances, and those dealing with materials.

Exercise 2. Notions concerning the military system of accounting for valuable materials.

Exercise 3. Problems that arise in connection with the accounting documents. Ways of recording and accounting in the store-room.

SUBJECT 9: PROCEDURES FOR INSPECTION, TECHNICAL TESTING, AND ASSIGNS MENT TO CATEGORIES OF MILITARY TECHNICAL MATERIEL

Exercise 1. The purposes of inspection; time intervals between inspections; extent of the work to be done in conducting a technical inspection of the property; formulating and recording the results of the inspection.

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CONTINUATION SHEET)
CONFIDENTIAL SPECIAL HANDLING

CONFIDENTIARY NUMBER PAGE NUMBER INTELLIGENCE TRANSLATION G-6387 Page 86: (cont'd) Purposes and time intervals of technical tests of the property; general Exercise 2. extent of the work to be done in that connection; formulating and recording the results of the testing. Segregating the property according to categories; method of essigning the property to the lower categories (3rd, 4th, and 5th). Exercise 3. Problems that arise in connection with property turned in for repairs; making out papers for property turned in for repairs; types of repairs. SUBJECT 10: TECHNICAL INSPECTION AND OPERATING TEST OF RADIO, TELE-GRAPH, AND TELEPHONE APPARATUS Technical inspection and operating test of low-passive power radio sets. Marcise L. Technical inspection and operating test of intermediate and high-manus Exercise 2. radio sets. Technical inspection and operating test of telephone equipment. Page 37: Technical inspection and operating test of sources of current supply. Exercise 3, Exercise 4. Technical inspection of electric lights. Exercise 5. Recumical inspection and repairs of field cables. SUBJECT 11: TECHNICAL INSPECTION AND OPERATING TEST OF TECHNICAL Exercise 6. ENGINEER EQUIPMENT Technical inspection and operating check of mine demolition equipment. Exercise 1. Technical inspection and operating check of wood-processing equipments. Exercise 2. Technical inspection of river-crossing equipment. Exercise 3. Technical inspection and operating check of agricultural machinery. Exercice L. Technical inspection of diving equipment. Technical inspection and operating check of mobile electric power sta-Exercise 5. Exercise 6. Exercise 7. Technical inspection and operating check of bridge-building machinery. Exercise 8. Technical inspection and operating check of field water-supply equipment. SUBJECT 12: TECHNICAL INSPECTION AND CHECK OF CHERICAL WARFARE PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Exercise 1. Inspection and check of chemical warfare protective equipment. Determ-

ining the category to which it belongs, and the extent of repairs needed.

Exercise 2. Check on chemical warfare protective equipment for animals.

Exercise 3. Inspection and check on the functioning of sets of air-filter installa-

tions, chemical reconnaissance devices, and meteorological sets.

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Exercise 4: Determining the effectiveness of decontaminating substances and the proper functioning of deconteminating devices.

Emerciae 5. Determining the effectiveness of smoke screen equipment.

STORE ROOM HANDS FOR ORDINANCE PROPERTY (ARTILLERY AND ARMUNITION)

1. To learn the procedures for reception, storage, protection, Perpose of Training.

and release of artillery property and ammunition.

2. To teach the method of conducting the work of the store-Page 80: rose, and to form habits for the keeping of records and accounting.

INDICATIONS AS TO METHOD

The exercises for workers at the store-rooms for artillery property and anmunition must be conducted in a practical manner. All of the laboratory work must by conducted with strict observation of protective measures; and the student must make use, throughout, of the proper tools and instruments, and the use of substitute equipment must not be permitted.

Last of Subjects and Time spent on each

Part Victoria de Primaria	Designation of Subjects	Mander of Kour
1	Organizing and Equipping a Store-Roca for the Units (or large Units) Artillery Property and Assumition	12
2,	Methods of Distributing, Storing, and Protecting Artillery Property	. 35
3.	The Procedures for Receiving and Releasing Artille Property	. 16
<i>l</i>	Storage and Frotection of Ammunition	. 30
5 .	Storage and Protection of Material	. 26
5.	Storage and Protection of Infantry Arms	. 16
7.	Storage and Protection of Military Devices	. 16
8,	Storage and Protection of Lubricating, Cleaning, and Abrasive Materials	
9.	Transportation of Artillery Property	. 18
10.	Records, Accounting, and Check on Accounting of t	he . 15
SUE	SJECT 1: ORGANIZING AND EQUIPPING A STORE-ROOM FOR UNIT'S (OR LARGE UNIT'S) ARTILLERY PROPER	R THE

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Exercise 1. Purpose and prescribed regular organization of the store-rooms. Requirements as to spaces beneath a store-room. Maintenance of the store-room, its grounds, and open-air storage spaces. Regime of temperatures and moisture in the store-room, ge 89:

Resorcise 2. Choice of a place for the store-room, and the latter's structure and equipment under field conditions; maintenance of the store-room and organization of

Exercise 3. Fire-fighting equipment and measures of fire prevention. Security and desense of the store-room. Procedures for the admission of material to the store-

Exercise 4. Duties of the store-room worker. Responsibility for storage and pro-

SUBJECT 2: METHODS OF DISTRIBUTING, STORING, AND PROTECTING ARTILLERY PROPERTY

The arrangement of storage frames and piles in the store-room. The distribution of property in piles. Maximum admissible height of the piles. Passages for the workers (between storage frames and piles). Storing property according to cuality and quantity. Hethods for conducting the work connected with the storage and protection of the property.

SUBJECT 3: THE PROCEDURES FOR RECEIVING AND RELEASING ARTILLERY

Emercine 1. The procedure for receiving property in the store-room. Melting out the reception documents. Responsibility of persons in charge for receipt of the property.

Exercise 2. The procedure for releasing property. Making out documents for release of the property. Responsibility of persons in charge for release of the property.

SUBJECT 4: STORAGE AND PROTECTION OF AMMUNITION

Exercise 1. The notion of amunition grouped in units, and other samunition. The "round" of amunition, and its elements. Distinction between rounds of different degrees of readiness. Fixed rounds, separate-case rounds, and separate-cartridge rounds.

Amercise 2. Markings of projectiles, charges, and fuses.

Exercise 3. Methods of storing ammunition. Procedure of storing ammunition, and sequence for stacking it. Points to be observed in storing special types of shells.

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Rules for storing shells with fuze holes at the point. Methods and time intervels for the storage of time fuses. Storing ammunition under the open sky and beneath roofs or awnings.

Exercise 1. Special rules for the storage of explosives and pyrotechnical material. Exercise 5. Technical control and planned precautionary inspections of ammunition, their mode of procedure, and the appropriate time intervals. Check on the physicochemical quality of powder, explosives, and pyrotechnical material. Organization and conduct of work with assumition. Safe practice rules for storing and working with mamunition, explosives, and pyrotechnical material.

SUBJECT S: STORAGE AND PROTECTION OF MATERIEL

Exercise 1. Grouping of material in units. Segregating the material into categories, ZMP (?). The procedure for issuing ZMP.

Exercise 2. Special characteristics and structure and equipment of storage places for the material. Equipment for servicing stations.

Energise 3. The procedure of storing the material. Allocation of spaces to the materiel. Passages to be left open for operation and inspections. Putting way individual assemblies.

Greating and painting the material. Inspections, and removal of de-Sacreise le fects discovered. Control inspections, and planned precautionary inspections.

SUBJECT 6: STORAGE AND PROTECTION OF INFANTHY ARMS

Exercise 1. Storage of infantry arms that are in condition for combat use. Storing infantry sime in need of repairs. Determining the type of repairs required. Storing infantry arms that have become unfit for use. Storing spere-parts.

Exercise 2. Cleaning and greasing infantry arms, before placing them in storage. The materials used for cleaning and greasing. Control inspections.

Enspection of infantry arms in storage or arriving at the store-room. Exercise 3. Periodic and control inspections. Segregating the weapons according to categories.

SUBJECT 7: STORAGE AND PROTECTION OF MILITARY DEVICES

Requirements to be made of places chosen for storage of the defices. Exercise 1. Setting up storage frames, and leaving work passages between them. Distributing and placing the devices on the storage frames.

Exercise 2. The procedure for storing military devices and ZIP. Inspections and

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time intervals for conducting them. Procedure for inspecting devices. Segregating the devices according to categories. Cleaning and oiling the devices.

Exercise 3. Special factors involved in the storage of instruments for the topographical service and for graphic work. Storing photographic equipment. Storing electric measuring devices, searchlights, and radio-technical equipment.

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SUBJECT 8: STORAGE AND PROTECTION OF LUBRICATING, CLEANING, AND ABRASIVE MATERIALS

Exercise 1. Impricating, cleaning, and abrasive materials used in servicing the material and apparatus, and their purposes for which they are used. The packings of lubricating, cleaning, and abrasive materials.

Exercise 2. Special problems involved in the reception of lubricating materials.

The procedure for storing lubricating, cleaning, and abrasive materials. Inspections of the practices and of the stored materials, and time intervals for the inspections.

Exercise 3. Taking samples of lubricant for analysis. Determining the quality of a lubricant. The procedures for issuing lubricating, cleaning, and abrasive materials.

SUBJECT:9: TRANSPORTATION OF ARTILLEMY PROPERTY

Exercise 1. General principles concerning the transfer of artillery property (packing, allocation, and loading on the means of transportation; the means of transportation; standard loads; etc.). Methods of transporting artillery material.

Exercise 2, Prensportation of Infantry Arms.

Exercise 3. Transportation of military devices and apparatus.

Exercise 4. Transportation of Ammunition and Explosives.

SUBJECT 10: RECORDS, ACCOUNTING, AND CHECK ON ACCOUNTING OF THE STORE-ROCK

Exercise 1. The duties of the persons in charge for the records and the accounting.

Making out the recording and accounting documents. Check on the issue of artillery property, and the records, and on the accounting.

Exercise 2. Inspection of the store-room. The procedure of admitting, to the store-room, the persons designated to make the inspection. Documents to be drawn up during the inspection, and the proper way to make them out.

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STORE-ROOM HAND FOR FUEL AND LUBRICANT SUPPLIES

Purpose of Training. To acquaint the store-room worker with the principal types of fuel and lubricants, and also to teach him properly to perform his duties at a military fuel deposit.

INDICATIONS AS TO METHOD

In making plans for this training, the main part of the time should be allotted to exercises dealing with the storage of fuel at the refueling point and the laboratory, working out in actual practice the teaching assignments of the program.

The subjects are taught by means of discussions, making use widely of visual aids (disgrams, posters, samples of fuels, lubricents, and oils).

In the course of the exercises the student must develop habits of using the proper working methods at the store-room and at the refueling point; and the student also must develop a protective attitude toward the technical equipment, feel, and habricants as being the social property of the Soviet State. All of the exercises must be criented toward constant improvement of the daily work at the free deposits and refueling points of the unit (large unit).

list of Subjects and Time spent on each

Prins genuska i Noveyr Supra vydy	Designation of Subjects	Number of Sou
\mathcal{I}^o	Brief Information concerning the Structure and Func- tioning of the Internal Combustion Motor	1 0
2.	Acquaintance with the Fundamentals of Fuel and Oil Production	32
3.	Frincipal Indicators of the Quality of a Fuel	3.8
110	Principal Types of Fuel for Notor Vehicles	38
5.	Characteristics of the Frincipal Types of Oils and Labricants	10
6,	Special Liquids	6
70	Structure of a Military Fuel Deposit	10
8.	The Equipment of a Military Fuel Deposit	20
9,	The Structure of the Storage Place	3
30.	The Work of the Military Fuel Deposit	26
n.	The Work of the Unit's Refueling Point	12

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IDERTAL SPECIAL HANDLIN

NTELLIGENCE TRANSLAT		PAGE NUMBER 92
Page 92: (contrd)	Designation of Subjects	Number of Hours
The state of the s	Transportation of Fuels and Labricants	30
12.	Transportation of fuels	10
13.	The Procedure of Supplying Fuel The Keeping of Records and Accounts	10
	TOTAL TOTAL REFER INFORMATION CONCERNING THE STRUCTURE REFER 3. REFER STRUCTURE REFER 3. REFER STRUCTURE REFER	175

SUBJECT 1: BRIEF INFORMATION CONCERNING THE STRUCTURE AND OF THE INTERNAL COMBUSTION MOTOR

Exercise 16 Brief study of the characteristics of modern internal combustion motors. The functioning principle and the structure of the internal combustion motor. The carburehor motor. Understanding of the formation of the working mixture for the carburator motor. Diagrem to show the feeding, lubrication, and cooling systems. Requirements as to the quality of the fuel and lubricants.

Exercise 2. The structure of the tank motor. Knowledge how to obtain the proper working mixture in Diesel motors. Diagram of the feeding, lubricating, and cooling syntem of the motor. Requirements as to the fuel and lubricants.

SUBJECT 2: ACQUAINTANCE WITH THE FREDAMENTALS OF FUEL AND OIL PRODUCTION Exercise 1. Himself is the basic raw material for the production of fuel and lubricant oils. The composition of crude oil, and its properties. Methods of obtaining the warde oil. Regions of the Soviet Union where oil wells and oil refineries are located. Expansion of the oil industry in the Soviet Union during the post-war period. Exercise 2. Methods of processing the crude oil. The physico-chemical bases of oil refining processes. Simple distillation of crude oil. The products of simple distillation and their yield. Diagram of the process of simple distillation. Exercise 3. Distillation by the Shukhov method (cracking process). The nature of this process. The products of the cracking process and their yield. Diagram of the

process of distillation by the Shukhov method. Exercise 4. Diagram showing the Soviet installations for the production of gasoline for automobiles, Diesel fuel, and lubricant oils. Modern methods for cleaning fuel and lubricant oils as used at the oil refineries of the Soviet Union.

SUBJECT 3: PRINCIPAL INDICATORS OF THE QUALITY OF A FUEL

Exercise 1. The density of the fuel and fraction product; its importance, and methods of determining it. The resilience of the vapors as a measure of the volatility of

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gasolines. Measuring the resilience of vapors; and the importance of this indicator for determining methods of using and storing the gasoline.

Exercise 2. The anti-explosive stability of gasoline. Detonation in the motor; its manifestations and consequences. Means of preventing detonation. Choice of the fuel for a given purpose. The octane number, its significance, and the means of determining it. Octane numbers of aviation gasolines, and the means of increasing them by the use of ethyl liquids.

Exercise 3. Viscosity and congealing temperatures of the Diesel fuels. The importance of these indicators, and methods of determining them. The influence of water and mechanical admixtures upon the quality of fuel.

Energies h. Determining the presence of water and mechanical admixtures in the fuel, and means of removing them. The importance of the property of the fuel for normal and economic functioning of the motor.

SUBJECT L: PRINCIPAL TYPES OF FUEL FOR MOTOR VEHICLES

Exercise 1. Principal types of aviation gasoline and its range of applicability.

The B-70 aviation gasoline, its physico-chemical properties, and its uses.

Emercise 2. Taking samples and determining the density of the B-70 by means of the areaseter. Distillation of the B-70 aviation gasoline.

Exercise 3. Motor vehicle gasoline and its range of applicability. Types of motor vehicle gasoline: A-66, A-70, and A-7h; their physico-chemical properties; and their use in automobiles (according to the make of the vehicle).

Exercise h. Determining the density of motor-vehicle gasoline by means of the areometer. Distillation of motor-vehicle gasoline A-70.

Exercise 5. Diesel fuel for compat vehicles and tractors. Winter and summer types of Diesel fuel. Fractional composition, viscosity, congealing temperature, and other indicators applicable to Diesel fuels.

Exercise 6. Determining the viscosity of the sinter and summer types of Diesel fuel.

Determining the presence of water and mechanical admixtures in Diesel fuel.

SUBJECT 5: CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PRINCIPAL TYPES OF OILS AND LUBRICANTS

Exercise 1. Aviation oils, their purposes, and their range of applicability. Basic types of the aviation oils MK, MS, MZ. Viscosity, congealing temperature, and other

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indicators of quality for these oils, and their use. Determining the viscosity of MK and MZ_{\circ}

Exercise 2. Automobile tractor oils, their purposes, and range of applicability. Auto oils with acid and with selective rectification; physico-chemical indicators of quality of the auto oils; and the use of these indicators according to the make of automobile. Nigrol, its importance, and indicators of quality. Determining the viscosity of auto oil h and auto oil 18.

Exercise 3. Changes in the quality of oils while the motor is in operation. The Restoring aging of oils. Restoring the quality of used oil. Standards and procedures for turning in and collecting used oil; the storage and regeneration of used oil. Quality indicators for regenerated oils, and the use of such indicators.

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Exercise h: Firm-bodied lubricants and their uses. Principal types of lubricant:
solidol, constalin. The composition of lubricants, their production, and their physicochemical properties. The use of lubricants on new makes of Russian automobiles and
compet wehicles.

SUBJECT 6: SPECIAL LIQUIDS

Exercise 1. Anti-detonators and their purpose and uses. Ethyl liquids R-9, 1-TS.

The physico-chemical properties and the toxic action of the ethyl liquid. Precautionary measures, and first-aid measures in case of poisoning.

Exercise 2. Anti-freese mixtures, their purposes and uses. Sules for handling anti-freeze mixtures, and first-aid measures in case of poisoning. Hydraulic-brake liquide; their composition and uses.

SUBJECT 7: STRUCTURE OF A MILITARY FUEL DEPOSIT

Exercise 1. Choice of the location for a fuel deposit. Factors determining the location of fuel deposits in peace time. Examples of ways to arrange the equipment of a military fuel deposit according to groups (types) of fuels and lubricants to be assigning position to, stored. Methods of arranging these groups and fire-protection spaces between them.

Parking spaces for gasoline tank trucks.

Exercise 2. Special factors in distributing locations for military fuel deposits in offensive and in defensive combat. The construction of protective cover for fuels and imbricants. Camouflaging the deposits. Enclosures for the deposits, guard service, and maintenance of order at the deposit.

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Exercise 3. Fire-protection measures at the fuel deposit. Danger of fire and explosion of oil conduits and packing from beneath. Officing fuels and oils in classes according to the degree of fire danger. Causes of fires in transit, in storage, and in the reception and delivery of fuel. Equipment and rules for putting out fires in a military store-room. Methods of using the fire-fighting equipment.

Regulations (Uster vnutrenney sluzhby), pp. 205-209.

SUBJECT 8: THE EQUIPMENT OF A MILITARY FUEL DEPOSIT

Ensertiset: 1. The notion of unit edministration and services. Teaks of the unit alministration of services. Organization, tasks, and functions of the personnel in charge with respect to supplying fuel for their treep unit.

Exercise 2. Purposes and tasks of the military fuel deposit. General and technical equipment of the deposit. Equipment for storing fuel and lubricants. Rules for case and maintenance of the packing. The calibration KP-2, and use of the calibration tebles. Defects of packing and their elimination. Storage of empty packing meternal. Storage on the amount of packing loaded on the automobile.

Exercise 3. Hend pumps and their uses. The structure of gasoline motor pumps, and about pumps; their characteristics and mode of functioning. The technical property and the pumpeous. Finishe hose, filters, measuring tape, grease-gums, stopcocks, and how to use them and take care of them.

Exercise h. Determining the technical condition of the equipment and property by categories. Inter-repair and depreciation periods for the technical equipment and property.

SUBJECT 9: THE STRUCTURE OF THE STORAGE PLACE

The functions of the individual storage place. Basic requirements for storage places for hybridents, special liquids, and technical property. Arrangement of spaces, approaches, loading and unloading devices, ventilating structures.

SUBJECT 10: THE WORK OF THE MILITARY FUEL DEPOSIT

Exercise 1. Receiving fuel and lubricants at the fuel deposit. Preparing and cleaning packing containers at the deposit for the reception of fuel and lubricants. The procedure of receiving fuel from railroad tank cars, tunk trucks, and barrels. Checking to make sure that the leaden seals are intact. Heasuring the flow by flow and density of the fuel; checking to make sure that the inlets of the barrels used are in

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order. Checking on the quality, noting color, odor, the presence of water and of mechanical admixtures. Taking samples of fuel and lubricant to have the quality of the product analyzed. Methods of adjusting the quality of fuel and lubricants at the military store-room. The documentation required for the receipt of fuels and lubricants.

Exercise 2. Completing the practical tasks involved in the reception of fuels and Imbricants. Determining the quantity of gasoline (automobile) and "benzovoze."

Taking camples and determining the quality of Biesel fuel by the simplest methods.

Making out the papers for the reception of fuels and Imbricants. Making out receipts for the fuel received.

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Statistics 3. Storing fuels and lubricants. Proper placement, covering, and maintenance of empty spaces, containers, and barrels with fuels and lubricants. Inspection and observation of the condition of containers and packing. Stopping the escape of liquids. Special requirements for the flow of gasoline in hot weather. Measures to cut down losses in the storage of most fuel into at a military deposit in times of peace and of war.

Exercise h. Storing an energency supply of fuel and lubricants. Refreshing the M4 projector. Steadards for natural storage losses, and means of keeping them as her as possible. Monthly inventories of the fuel and lubricants. Special characteristics and methods of storing the technical property. How to fulfill the duties of a Soviet citizen by protecting the property of the socialist State.

Exercise 5. Issuing fuel and lubricants. Documents required for issuing fuel and lubricants from the store-room. Admitting the recipient's motor vehicle into the storage area, observing all the rules of fire-protection. The procedure of issuing in the recipient's containers and in the store-room's containers. Measuring the quantity of fuel and lubricants given out. Placing lead seals on the containers. Special characteristics of issues of oils and other lubricants. Reception of used oil. Heasures for cutting down losses in issuing the material. Making out documents for the issue of material, and rules for listing the fuel and lubricants issued through the store-room.

Exercise 6. Leading fuel and lubricants in containers upon motor vehicles with the aid of the simplest types of devices. Standards for loading filled barrels on

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autoschiles of the various makes. The procedure of shifting the location of a military fuel deposit during an advance or on the march.

SUBJECT 11: THE WORK OF THE UNIT'S REFUELING POINT

Energies 1. The purpose of the refueling point. Chosing location and equipment for a refueling point according to its purpose, its volume of activity, and the military situation. Special characteristics of the structure of a refueling point on the march. Containers and storage spaces for fuel and lubricants at the refueling point.

Energies 2. The means of refueling. The structure of the columnar gas pump for gasoline and for lubricants, and its method of functioning. The simplest types of structure for supplying motor vehicles immunes (built of material on hand at the unit). Measuring pots, filters, hose lines, grease-gues, stophocks, and the ways to use them. Structures for heating oil during the winter season. Fire-protection Page 98:

Measures at the refueling point. How to handle issues of fuel and lubricant to a motor vehicle.

Emercise 3. Fractical work at the unit's own refueling point. Supplying individual vehicles from the available equipment. Supplying quickly a column of motor vehicles. Working out time standards for filling up various types of motor vehicle with the aid of hand-operated and mechanical equipment.

SUBJECT 12: TRANSPORTATION OF FUELS AND LUBRICANTS

Exercise 1. Transporting fuel and lubricants in individual containers and in tank

cers. The railroad tank car and its structure. Standard expenditure of time for

Casoline.

Casoline.

Casoline.

Chassis: the structure, their characteristics, and rules for their operation.

Chassis: the structure, their characteristics, and rules for their operation.

Characteristics 2. Fitting out the sides of automobiles with containers and barrels. Issuing fuel to aircraft. Standards for loading fuel and lubricant in containers on rail
road cars, on motor vehicles, and on aircraft. Issuing fuel through a tube conduit.

SUBJECT 13: THE PROCEDURE OF SUPPLYING FUEL

Exercise 1. The planned economy of the Soviet State. Supplying the Soviet Army -- a task which constitutes a part of the general national economic plan. The procedure of supplying troops in peace-time and in war-time. Receiving fuel, and determining upon a limit for its expenditure. Heans of procedures for bringing fuel and lubricants to a make or large unit.

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Exercise 2. The procedure for receiving fuel and lubricants from neighboring storage deposits and crude oil bases during the winter season. Requisition orders, authorization to receive the material, and the documents required in that connection. Duties incumbent upon the store-room worker at a military fuel deposit in the way of keeping records and accounts of the material. The procedure of receiving fuel and lubricants from army fuel depots in time of war.

Energies 3. Efforts to economize fuel in the operation of combat and motor transport vehicles. The importance of maintaining control over the proper and economic expenditure of fuels and lubricants. Measures to cut down losses in supplying individual motor vehicles. Gauses of losses and deterioration of fuel in the storage, reception, and issue, and measures for climinating these causes.

Interior Service Regulations (Ustav vnutrenney slushby), pp. 55-56.

SUBJECT 11: THE REEPING OF RECORDS AND ACCOUNTS

Exercise 1. The comments made by Lemin and Stalin on the importance of records and secounting in a socialistic economy. Military accounting as an integral part of foregrament accounting. The importance of keeping accounts on fuel and lubricants by way of keeping a check on the proper expenditure of fuel in regiments and smaller unders, and on keeping the necessary supplies on hand. Rules for filling out the requisite blank forms and for keeping the accounts in the troop units and large units. Accounting books on the movement of fuel, lubricants, and technical property. Seports on the expenditure of fuel and lubricants. The route card, its appearance, and the proper may to fill out the blanks. The document on reception of fuel and lubricants. Directives and orders for the issue of fuel and lubricants.

Exercise 2. The importance of accounting. Methods for keeping the books. Accounting for the movements of technical properties.

nical property; accounting for the collection and release of used oil; accounting
for weste (shortcomings) of fuel, lubricants, and technical material.

Exercise 3. Working out practical problems in filling out and writing up records

Exercise 3. Working out practical problems in filling out and writing up records and accounting documents on the fuel supply service of the troop unit or large unit.

SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES

STORE-ROOM HAND FOR TRANSPORTED TO THE PERSONAL

THE PARTY OF

Purpose of Training.

1. To study the organization of subsistence supplies

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for the troop unit.

2. To teach the men how do do their work at the store-room; to have them learn the rules for storing subsistence and feed supplies, packings, and other objects pertinent to subsistence supplies, and to take care of the requisite accounting and records.

INDICATIONS AS TO METEOD

The basic mothed for teaching the general principles of supply work consider of discussions conducted with extensive use of visual aids. The motheds of store-more keeping and management of military property are studied by means of practical overcises. Examples in keeping the records of for subsistence supplies are also, occasionably way of practical exercises, and drawing up records of and notes on the meaning and outgoing operations.

Epseial attention must be devoted to developing a sense of homor and a sheling of responsibility for proper storage, protection, and issue of subsistence expelies.

List of Subjects and Time spent on each

	Designation of Subjects	Number of House
ay a salah yan salah sal	Ensits and Organization of Subsistence Supplies for the Troop Utilit	6
2.	Massiving Substatence and Feed Supplies for the Troop	3.5
3.	Seasonal Programment of Subsistance and Ford Supplies for the Troop Unit	8
À,	Substitution of Supplies for the Personnel	30
j) s	Fuoriding Table and Kitchen Equipment and Packing Material	٤
5,	Some general of Supplies by Waight	30
7.	Smisisterce Supplies for Animals	5
3.	Subsistence and Feed Supplies for the Troop Unit of an Army in Action	30
9.	Surnature, Equipment, and Contents of a Military Subsistence Supply Store-Room	18
10,	The Work of the Military Store-Roca	20
11.	The Storage of Subsistence and Feed Supplies	32
12.	Subsistence and Feed Supply Records in the Store-Room	Ali

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Page 100: (co	ont'd) Designation of Subjects	Number of Hours
33	Revision of Subsistence and Feed Supply Accounts	ù
14.	Inspection of the Store-Rock	h

SUBJECT 1: TASES AND ORGANIZATION OF SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES FOR THE TROOP UNIT

Exercise 1. Notions concerning military economics. Military economics as a constituent element of socialistic national economy. Socialistic mational economy as a source subsistence and feed supplies for the Soviet Army. The problems of military economy. Organization of the economic units of the troop unit. Organization, problems, and functions of subsistence and feed supplies for the troop unit. Remarks by Fego 101:

Correct Stalin on the importance of subsistence supplies for the Army.

Exercise 2. Duties and rights of the personnel in charge of subsistence and feed supplies of the twoop unit. The procedures for receiving and issuing transactions by the personnel in charge of subsistence and feed supplies.

Energies 1. The procedure for assigning and forwarding subsistence and feed supplies to the through units. Cotaining subsistence and feed supplies from the warehouses of the Windows of War and from the bases of the sources of supply. Standards of weight for packing bags. The procedure for receiving subsistence and feed supplies in standard packings.

Exercice 2. dules for receiving supply loads from railroad stations (docks). Making out documents concerning shortages and spoiled goods in reception from a railroad station (dock).

Exercise 1. Procedures for shipping subsistence and feed supplies. Exquirements that must be fulfilled by notor and other vehicles and railroads—cars used for the transportation of subsistence and feed supplies. Rules for kes distributing subsiste ence and feed supply loads on a motor vehicle or other vehicle. Standard loads.

Exercise 1. Special problems in the transportation of bread, meat, fish, and fresh vegetables. Sanitary and hygienic requirements for the shipment of subsistence and feed supplies. Measures to prevent spoiling, soiling, and stealings during while a shipment is on its way. The "open" limit sheet.

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SEASONAL PROCURE LINT OF SUBSISTENCE AND FEED SUPPLIES SUBJECT 3: FOR THE TROOP UNIT

Exercise 1. Types of procurement. Preparing store-room property, packing material, weighting equipment, and the means of transportation for making a shipment. Preparations for the reprocessing of products. Procedure for the forwarding and shipment of potatoes, vegetables, and bulky feed supplies.

Axercise 2. Organization for the reprocessing of products. Pickling of cabbage,

beets, and carrots. Salting of oucumbers, tomatoes, onions.

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SUBJECT 4: SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES FOR THE PERSONNEL

Exercise 1. Standards of subsistence in the Soviet Army. The procedure for including items in the food supply and for excluding them from the list. Procedure and methods of supplying the needs of food supply. Organizing the supply of warm foods at the military barracks. Supplying military personnel to whom the products are handed out

Emorcies 2. Organizing the food supply in the field, at maneuwers, and during a period in camp. Organizing the food supply for small units on detached duty. Organizing izing the food supply at the troop echelon. Providing food supplies following a PACKING route of march.

SUBJECT 5: PROVIDING TABLE AND KITCHEN EQUIPMENT AND PARENTING

Standards for issuing dishes and related pequipment and the length of time for which it should remain serviceable. The procedure straissuing dishes and related equipment to a troop unit. Requirements as to kitchen equipment. Protection of dishes and related equipment. Culling dishes and other equipment that have become

Exercise 2. Types of packing, and a brief description of each. Classification of the types of packing. Use, storage, and protection of the packing. Recovery of packing.

SUBJECT 6: MAIN GENERAL OF SUPPLIES BY WEIGHT

Exercise 1. Weights obtained from balance scales and from spring-action scales. The structure of scales, their disassembly, assembly, end cleaning. Setting up and checking balance scales. Use and care of scales.

Rescues 2. The structure of scales for the weighing of freight; their disassembly,

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reassembly, and cleaning. Checking freight weights. Rules for weighing shipments.

Exercise 3. Weights: inspection, check, and care of weights. Measuring devices for liquids and friable material; their structure, checking, and contents. Repairs on scales. Transportation of weights. Checking and marking of scales and weights. Governmental control marks. Governmental supervision of weights. Responsibility for the condition of weights.

SUBJECT 7: SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES FOR ANIMALS

Standards of feed supply. The procedure of including and excluding animals for feed rations. Organizing the provision of feed for animals. Priorities for the consumption of feed supplies.

SUBJECT 8: SUBSISTENCE AND FEED SUPPLIES FOR THE TROOP UNIT OF AN ARMY IN ACTION

Exercise 1. Special problems involved in organizing the subsistence and feed supply for a troop unit of an army in action. The source of the troop unit's supplies of subsistence rations and feed. Procedure of obtaining the subsistence and feed supplies and convoying them to the troop unit. Obtaining supplies from local sources. Special problems in supplying bread, meat, and bulky feed stores. Storing the subsistence and feed supplies for the troop unit. Combat losses of subsistence and feed supplies, and the procedure of listing than.

Exercise 2. Organizing the food supply under field conditions. Food supply groups. Distributing the products and issuing them to the minor units. Preparation, supply, and distribution of warm foods and dry products under the conditions of different types of combat situation. The purpose of the individual reserve ration and the method of using it.

SUBJECT 9: STRUCTURE, EQUIPMENT, AND CONTENTS OF A MILITARY SUBMISSISTENCE SUPPLY STORE-BOCH

Exercise 1. The importance of properly storing the subsistence and feed supplies at the troop unit. The importance of the military food-supply store-room. Types of storage places, their structure, and requirements to be made with respect to them.

The structure of storage places for vegetables. The structure of the ice-box. Prearound
paring the ice. Fitting up the grounds as the storage-room.

Emercise 2. Interior equipment of storage spaces with storage frames, chests, shel-

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ves, cupboards, counters, and tables. The uses of this equipment, and its position in the storage spaces. Special characteristics of storage spaces for vegetables. Fire-fighting equipment.

Exercise 3. Structure and equipment of the food-supply store-room under field conditions. Contents of the store-room. The procedure of operating the store-room.

Exercise i. The list to be made designating the regular inventoried property to maintenance be kept in each storage space, and the internal equipment and inventoried property. Maintenance of the storage spaces and of the grounds surrounding the storage-room. Rules for putting the premises of the store-room in order.

Exercise 5. Senitary and hygienic demands to be made upon the storage spaces and the premises of the store-roca. Methods of disinfecting the premises.

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SUBJECT 10: THE WORK OF THE MILITARY STORE-ROOM

Exercise 1. Internal arrangements of the store-room. Organizing the work in the store-room. Readying the premises of the store-room, and containers, for the reception of subsistence amagnitus and feed supplies. The procedure of transporting subsistence and feed supplies to the store-room. Checking on the quantity and quality of the food supplies as they are being received, and also on the quantity and quality of feed supplies, dishes, and kitchen equipment received for the subsistence supply room of a troop unit.

Exercise 2. Making a record of the accepted incoming subsistence and feed supplies, dishes, containers, etc. Making a record shortages at the time of reception. Standards for allowable losses in transport.

Exercise 3. The procedure of issuing products to the kitchen. Procedure for issuing bread and sugar for the dining room. Handing out natural products directly to the soldier. Sanitary and hygienic requirements to be made for the issue of food supplies. Procedure of issuing feed supplies. Check on the quality of the issued subsistence and feed supplies. The procedure of issuing dishes for the table.

SUBJECT 11: THE STORAGE OF SUBSISTENCE AND FEED SUPPLIES

Reservices 1. Special problems involved in the storage of: meat (fresh, cooled, refrigerated, frozen, salted); fish (boiled, refrigerated, frozen, salted). Methods for putting away supplies of this type. Keeping a watch on the storage. Storage regime (temperature, moisture, circulation of air). Time limits on storage.

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Exercise 2. The influence of light, temperatures, and moisture on the storage of fats and butter. The procedure of placing barrels and boxes with fats into storage. Regime of storage, and time limits on storage. Keeping a watch on the fats in storage.

Conditions for the storage of milk and egg products. Time limits on their storage, and methods for keeping a watch on the stored products. Methods for using lime on the eggs in storage.

Exercise 3. Method for putting canned goods in storage. Storage regime and time limits on storage. The influence of temperature conditions on the quality of the canned goods. Check on the quality of the canned goods while they are in storage. Measures to keep the time of the canned goods from rusting. Methods for using defective canned goods.

Exercise 1. Methods for putting breed in storage. Methods for storing biscuits, macaroni, and crackers. Looking after the stored meterial. Methods for shifting this material into another storage space. Methods to prevent molding. Methods for freshening up the supplies. Regime of storage and time limit on storage.

Methods for storing grain, flour, and gridge Special rules for the storage of oats under tarpauling shelters and on storage places for sacks, in the packing and loose. Method of storing under winter and under summer conditions.

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Hethods for putting the meterial into sacks, depending on the moisture of the pro-

duct and the season of the year. Methods for shifting to another storages place. Standards of moisture for flour, main, and writer greats. Watching over the material in storage. Regime and storage and time limit on storage.

Exercise 5. Proparation of vegetables for drying and storing (cleaning, picking, and sorting). Methods for storing potatoes and beets in bins and "burt". Putting cabbage, carrots, and onions in storage. Looking after the stored material. Picking and shifting vegetables while they are in storage. Looking after the stored material. Regime of storage and time limit on storage. The storage of fermenting vegetables. The storage of dried vegetables.

Exercise 6. Methods of putting concentrated foods in storage. Looking after the stored material. Regime of storage and time limit on storage. Rules for storing

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sugar, tes, coffee, cocos, chocolate, tobacco, and matches. Looking after the material in storage.

Exercise 7. Method for storing combination feeds, in their packing, without packing in enclosed spaces, in bins. Putting away and storing pressed and dried hay on platforms, stacks, and hey-ricks. Storage of dried hay in enclosed spaces. Storage of stras. The moisture of hay and combined feeds received for storage. Looking after three stored material. The regimes of storage and the time limit on storage.

Exercise 8. Methods of storing and keeping various kinds of table and kitchen equipment. Storing rejected dishes, etc. Methods of inspecting dishes, etc. Measures to prevent corresion. Storage of the regularly used material. Storage of kitchen ranges that are fit for use. Sorting, putting away, and storing unneeded packing material.

Exercise 9. Ecdents and other warehouse pests. The conditions under which the pests increase, and preventive measures. Determining the degree to which substatence supplies and feed supplies have suffered damage. Measures for fighting warehouse pests. Measures for fighting a minst roderies.

Restricted 10. Methods for storing mobiles supplies under field conditions. The constitutions of shorage platforms for sacks, and methods for setting down and covering the subsistence and feed supplies. Measures for protecting subsistence and feed supplies from the action of explosives.

Emercise 11. Sanitary and hydronic requirements for the storage of subsistence and feed supplies. Forsonal hydronic for storage workers. Duties and responsibilities to the

feed supplies. Standards for natural lossesin storage. Efforts to prevent stealing Fago 196:

of subsistence and food supplies. Material and judicial responsibilities of storeroom workers.

Exercise 12. Security of the store-room. Methods of sealing storage spaces and of keeping storage-room keys. Nethods of turning the store-room over to the guards and taking it back from the guards.

SUBJECT 12: SUBSISTERCE AND FEED SUPPLY RECORDS IN THE STORESHOON

Exercise 1. Organizing the subsistence and feed supply records of the troop unit.

Duties of record-keeping for subsistence and feed supplies in the store-room. The

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nature of accounting documents in the store-room. Requirements for setting up an accounting, and for keeping and storing the accounting documents. Duties of the store-room worker in the matter of accounting for the subsistence and feed supplies in the store-room.

Exercise 2. Accounting for the incoming and outgoing subsistence and feed supplies and containers at the store-room. Accounting for dishes and other table and kitchen equipment.

Exercise 3. Keeping the storage cards. The procedure of curning the documents expower to the quaryments units.

SUBJECT 13: MEVISION OF SUBSISTENCE AND PEEU SUPPLY ACCOUNTS

The purpose of the revision of accounts. Making preparations for the auditing of subsistence and food supplies at the store room. The method of auditing. Decements to be drawn up for the audit.

SUBJECT 14: INSPECTION OF THE STORE-ROOM

The tosks involved in the auditing. Method for carrying on the audit. Futting the results of the audit on paper. Elimination of defects brought out by the endit.

STORE-ROOM HAND FOR CLOTHING AND PERSONAL EQUIPMENT

Purpose of Training. 1. To study the organization of clothing and personal equipment supplies for the troop unit.

2. To beach the men how to carry on the work, her to store the property, and how to keep the store-room records.

INDICATIONS AS TO METHOD

The basic method for teaching the general principles of clothing and equipment supplies will be discussions, supplemented by the use of visual aids. Storeroom property and supply practices relating to supplies of clothing and equipment
will be studied exclusively in a practical manner, using the many troop unit's
property as a teaching basis. Exercises that deal with the keeping of records will
also be conducted in a practical manner, drawing up documents and noting down the
operations concerned with incoming and outgoing supplies.

List of Subjects and Time spent on each

Designation of Subjects

Number of Hours

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ge 307:		Designation of Subjects	Number of Hours
THE-POST READER.	1.,	Tasks involved in organizing Clothing and Personal Equipment Supplies for the Troop Unit	6
	2.	Methods of Receiving Property for the Troop Unit	16
	3.	Providing Property for the Personnel of the Unit	10
	h.	Utilization and Repairs of the Property	20
	5.	Bathing and Laundry Services	8
	6.	Clothing and Personal Equipment Supplies for the Troop Unit of an Army in Action	8
	7.	Structure, Equipment, and Contents of a Store-Room for Clothing and Personal Equipment	\mathbf{y}_k
	Ñ,	The Work of the Milltary Store-Room	50
	<u></u> ያ	The Methods of Storing the Property	3 B
;	£0,	Property Records in the Store-Room	16
:	LL,	Taking Inventory of the Property	5
:	M.	Auditing the Store-Room	la la
		TOTAL SUBJECT 1: TASKS INVOINED IN ORGANIZING CLOTHING AND	

EQUIFMENT SUPPLIES FOR THE TROOP UNIT

Exercise le The abtion of military property. Military property as a constituent past of recialistic national property. Tasks relating to military property. Organishbica of regimental agencies concerned with property. Organization, tasks, and importants on the electhing and personal equipment service of the twoop unit. The responsibilities of the Bolshevist Party and of the Soviet Government concerning Supplies for the Soviet Army.

Emercise 2. Dathies and rights of the personnel in charge of the clothing and personal equipment property of the troop unit. Procedures for the persons in charge of elothing and personal equipment supplies in receiving an issuing property.

SUBJECT 2: HETHODS OF RECRIPTING PROPERTY FOR THE TROOP UNIT

dequisitioning clothing are equipment stores for the troop unit. The Exercise 1. procedure for obtaining such property from the storage depots of the Ministry of War. Duties of receiving personnel at the troop unit to check on the quantity and quality

of the property, and the age and composition of the shipments received. Page 108:

Exercise 2. Rules for receiving freight from a railroad station (dock). Method for

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external inspection of loading spaces in freight cars; check on the good order of packing, seals, and proper weights as the property is received from the railroad station (dock). Drawing up reports on shortages and spoiled property in receiving shipments from a railroad station (dock).

Exercise 3. The procedure of hauling shipments received. Readying the means of transportation for hauling the property. Rules for loading and stacking property on the vehicles, motor trucks, and railroad cars. Standard loads. Methods to keep property from spoiling, becoming soiled, and pilfered while in course of transfer. The "open" sheet.

Reception of property intended for the use of military personnel brought in from other troop units.

SUBJECT 3: PROVIDING PROPERTY FOR THE PERSONNEL OF THE UNIT bearcies 1. The right of military personnel to receive clothing. Standards of clothing supply; standards of maintenance; and minimum time of service (wear) of the articles. The same of clothing according to the purpose for which it is to be used, the right of use, and the qualitative condition. Providing private soldiers and non-commissioned officers with clothing. The methods of issuing the property and distributing it among private soldiers and non-commissioned officers. Special problems in providing property for a newly arrived replacement (recruit). Method of issuing property for men assigned to a special detail. Issue of clothing to officers.

Exercise 2. Issue of clothing supplies to military personnel in transit to another unit, and upon discharge from military service. Issue of bedding to the individual clothing subordinate units, as well as special clothing and samipants for sports. The issue of personal military and other equipment.

SUBJECT 4: UTILIZATION AND REPAIRS OF THE PROPERTY

Exercise 1. Utilization of the property. The importance of proper utilization, and of timely, high-grade repairs. Choice end preparation of uniforms and equipment. Measurements for clothing and footwear. Rules for putting on and taking off uniforms and personal equipment.

Exercise 2. Care of the clothing: cleaning, ventilation, oiling, and drying. Marking the individual's articles of clothing. The procedure of changing property from

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one category to another. Fatigue uniforms, reasons for the way they are made, and purposes for which they are used. Discarding articles of clothing. Use of property that does not come up to specifications. Check on the utilization and protection of the property.

Organisation for repairing the property in the troop unit. Small store-Exercise 3. rooms ("(M corners") in the subordinate units; their purpose, and the task of supplying them with repair materials. Military shops for repairs on clothing and personal equipment. Sumplying the shops with repair materials. The procedure of giving proper ty into repair and getting it back.

SUBJECT 5: BATHING AND LAUNDRY SERVICES

Exercise 1. Organizing the bething and laundry services in a troop unit. Wilitery bething and laundry work. The procedure in making use of civilian bathing establishman's and lamadries. Supplying the required scap and soda.

Exercise 2. Hoshing and bething for enlisted personnel. Procedure for sending soiled Minon to the laundry and receiving it back. Making expangements for the soldiers to wash blocks can handkerchiefs, collars, and foot clothe. dules for making change te alean referment,

SUBJECT 6: CLOTHING AND PERSONAL EQUIPMENT SUPPLIES FOR THE TEOOP UNIT OF AN ARAY IN ACTION

Recorded L. Sources of supply available to the troop unit for clothing and personal equipment. The precedure for requisitioning, receiving, and moving the property. Procedure and priorities in issuing property to the individual small units. dedug consonel changes of property.

Business 2. Supplying property to sick and wounded who are evacuated toward the mean. Organizing the collection, on the battle field, of Russian and captured properby, and the procedure for using it. Collection, storage, and shipment of property taken from killed military personnel. Reception, from the various small units, of unsuited and unneeded property, and the procedure of evacuating it toward the rear.

Making arrangements for repairs of property within the troop unit. Bathing and laundry services under field conditions.

STRUCTURE, EQUIFMENT, AND CONTENTS OF A STORE-ROOK SUBJECT 7: FOR CLOTHING AND PERSONAL EQUIPMENT

Purposes of military clothing and equipment store-rooms for current Emercise 1.

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use end for indispensable reserves. Types of storage spaces in a military storereces. The structure of a storage space. Requirements to be made of a storage space depending on the nature of the property to be stored.

Emergise 2. Internal (framework) equipment of the storage space. Purposes of thes equipment. Distribution of this equipment in the storage spaces. List of inventoried property: to be placed in the storage spaces. Maintenance of the framework equipment, and keeping the inventory up-to-date.

Herecise 3. Feeting, lighting, and ventilation of the store-room premises. Maintentace of classifican and exter on the store-room premises. Rules for extending the premises. Anthods to provide disinfection for the premises. Maintenance of the

SUBJECT 8: THE WORK OF THE MILITARY STORE ROOM

Presented 2. The internal arrangements of the Storm-Room. Systematizing the more in the officeration. Preparing the store-room premises for the reception of property. Helder and the mappering property to the store-room of a troop unit. The procedure of unpositive, the exception, which a check of quantity and quality of the property when it is investiged by the two maintas store-room. Making a record of the property and professor remained by the two maintas store-room. Making a record of the property and professor remained. Preparing documents to indicate shortages and defects of property of antique transplants for fault of the sender.

Described 3. The procedure for receiving property from a subordinate unit. Inspection of prepart, received from a subordinate unit; sorting it, and putting it is order. The procedure for receiving and releasing personal property belonging to provide and non-cormissioned officers.

Exercise 3. The basis on which property may be issued from the store-room. Preparing the property for issue. The procedure for issuing property to subordinate units and colliners. Followities of issues of property. The procedure for issuing sports configurate, political information material, and camp property.

Empress h. Proparation and issue of towels for the regular bath. Procedure for issuing regain material, rags, and lubricant oils. Procedure for issuing packing material, and defective property. Procedure for forwarding property to other units and to the storage depots of the Ministry of War.

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SUBJECT 9: THE METHODS OF STORING THE PROPERTY

Emercise 1. The importance of properly storing the property. Understanding of the process of storing and the various types of property storage. The process of locating a storage for property. General measures for climinating the causes of spoiling and pilifering of property. The fight against insects and redents.

Exercise 2. The storage of leather, leather foot-wear, and equipment for ealisted men. Special characteristics of structure and contents of deposits for the storage Page 111:

of leather and leather articles. Eaklies Bules for storing leather articles and material. Matching the temperature for the storage of leather articles. Greating and regressing leather, and its effect upon the durability of a leather article.

Types and methods of regressing. Preventive measures and methods of dealing with

Energies 3. Storage of leather articles. Special characteristics of structure and contents of deposits for the storage of rubber. Rules for the storage of rubber plate, finished articles, rubber shoes, rubber boots, gloves, rubber rain cotts. Here limits on storage. Special characteristics of the storage of rubber glue. Enorcice h. The storage of felt articles and shoepskin furs, broadcloth uniforms and woolen materials. Preparation for storage and rules for putting the material gray. Looking after the storage material. Storing articles that have been in use. From the materials of fight against moths and rodents.

Emercise 5. Storing summer uniforms, werm clothing, special clothing, underwear, and cotton naterial. Rules for putting the material away. Storing things that have been in use. Measures for protection against rodents and rotting.

Exercise 6. Storing of saddles, pack-saddles, harness, and other equipment for horses. Storing the material individually and in sets. Rules for putting every the sets and individual parts and articles. Protecting the individual parts and articles. The procedure for storing horse supplies in assembled form.

Exercise 7. Storing tents, tarpaulins, and articles of cordage. Preparing tents for storage. Rules for putting away the individual parts of tents, tarpaulins, and cordage. Rules for protecting the parts made of tarpaulin (canvas), wood, metal, and rope. Rules for shifting the tents to another position. Receiving and storing tents that have been in use, and looking after them.

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Exercise 8. Arrangement (location) of horse-drawn military vehicles. Differences between the storage of horse-drawn military train equipment that is not in use, and that which is in use. Rules for placing the vehicles and the spare-parts. Care of the horse-drawn vehicles while they are in storage, and rules for protecting the individual parts. Inspection of the vehicles when they arrive at the man depot for storage. Measures for fighting against worms, fungi, and other pasts.

Exercise 9. Storing metal articles. The procedure for arranging horse-shoot, horse-Fage 112:

shore nails, erempons, spare-parts of horse-drawn vehicles, dishes, casks, and other erticles. Bules for protecting the material. Correction of metal parts, and measures to prevent it.

Putting may and storing the sports equipment. Rules for storage of the personal belongings of enlisted man. Storage of packing materials.

Emercise 19. Special characteristics of storage under camp-life conditions. The storage of property under field conditions. Storage of emergency property. Duties and responsibilities of stora-room workers for the storage and protection of property. Material and duty responsibilities of the stora-room workers.

Exercise II. Security of the store-room. The procedure of locking or scaling off the ctorage spaces and keeping the keyds of the store-room. Procedure of turning storage spaces over to the occurity guards and receiving them back from the guards.

SUBJECT 10: PROPERTY RECORDS IN THE STORE-ROOM

Exercise 1. Organizing the records for personal equipment and pack-train property, for a twoop unit. Mature of the records of the property in the store-room. Requirements for setting up records, and for keeping and storing the records. The duties of the store-room superintendent by way of accounting for the property in the store-room.

Exercise 2. Drawing up documents for the reception and issue of property in the store-room. Noting down the receiving and issue transactions in the property record book (or on the property record cards).

Exercise 3. Checking on the completeness of sets of articles. The procedure of keeping a log of baggage train property. Records of property given out for repairs and laundry.

Exercise 4. Special characteristics of the records on emergency supply property.

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Records of the personal belongings of enlisted personnel.

Exercise 5. Marking the storage racks, etc., with tags. Procedures for the storage room superintendent to turn in documents to the quartermaster battalion.

SUBJECT 11: TAKING INVENTORY OF THE PROFERRY

Exercise 1. The purpose of taking inventory. Making preparations for the inventory. The technique of taking inventory of different types of property. Special characteristics of inventories of emergency property.

Exercise 2. Drawing of the documents of the property inventory.

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SUBJECT 12: AUDITING THE STORE-ROCK

The tasks involved in the audit. Method of conducting the audit. Puttime the results of the audit on paper. Elimination of shortages brought out by the audit.

MEDICAL AID NEW AND ORDERLIES

Purpose of Training. 1. To develop practical habits for giving aid to the wounded and carrying them from the field of battle.

- 2. To study the fundamentals of human anatomy and physiclogy, of military hygien, and of medico-chemical protection for the troops.
- 3. To impeart the knowledge required for anti-epidemic service in the company (battalion).

INDICATIONS AS TO METHOD

In making plans for the instruction, a large proportion of time must be allowed for practical exercises. In these exercises the men must be taught independently to cert, out prophylactic measures, to find the wounded men on the battle field, and to give then first aid. In all of the exercises the instructure must draw heavily on experience gained during the Second World War with respect to medical care for the subordinate unit in combat.

List of Subjects and Time spent on each

	Designation of Subjects	ilwher of	Houre
1.	Brief Information concerning Human Anatomy and Physiology	16	
2.	Fundamentals of Kilitary Hygiene	3.8	
3•	Infectious Diseases and Prophylactic Measures against	1.8	

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Page 113:(cont'd)	List of Subjects and Time spent on each Designation of Subjects	Number of Hours	
L.	Fundamentals of Disinfection	16	
5.	Fundamentals of Extermination of Insects and Rod	ents 12	
6.	Skin and Venercal Diseases, and their Prophylaxi	s 10	
7.	Fundamentals of Medico-Chemical Protection	6	
8.	Care of Sick and Wounded in a Stationary Estab-	30	
9.	Medical First Aid	32	
.0.	Finding, Pulling out, Carrying, and Transporting the Wounded in Combat	2 2	
11.	Burns, Frost-Bate, and Injuries by Electricity	Ţī	
75"	Hygiene of Food and Water Supply	lij	
		TOTAL:170	
Page 1141 S	BUBCT 1: BRIEF INFORMATION CONCERNING HUMAN AMATO	CMA YM	

PHYSYOLOGY

Exception L. In understanding of cells and tissues. Some knowledge concerning the various individual organs, and systems of organs, and the organism as a whole. The structure of bone. The skeleton and its importance. The system of the organs of motion. Smooth and stricted muscle. Tendons. Joints. The physiology of the muscular system: "his namer in which muscles function.

Exercise 2. The system of the organs of blood formation. Understanding of the structure and finicationing of the heart and the blood vessels. The pulse, and the planes where it can be felt. Constitutiont elements of the blood: the importance of blead for the organism. The system of respiratory organs. The cavities of the none, larger, brackes, bronchus, and lungs. The air capacity of the lungs.

Exercise 3. The organs of the digestives system. Understanding of the structure of the digestive tract. Diagram of the process of digestion. The part played by the liver in digestion.

Exercise h. Understanding of the function of the kidneys. The glands of internal secretion. The nervous system and the sensory organs. A general understanding of the structure and functioning of the nervous system. The organs of sight, hearing, and equilibrium.

SUBJECT 2: FUNDAMENTALS OF MILITARY HIGHER

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Understanding of hygiene. The importance of personal hygiene. Hethods Emercise 1. and means of taking care of the skin, teeth, and hair. The hygiene of clothing. Care of the feet. The importance of morning inspections of the personnel of the troop writ, and the devices of the medical personnel. Physical training, and its inportence in strengthening the health.

Engrance 2. Marching hygiene under winter conditions. Cetting ready for a march. The food regime. The prevention of freezing parks of the body, and first aid measures for such occasions. Special problems of marches on skis or snow-shoes. The rate and driving of the medical personnel in the observation of senitary-hygienic principles while the acreh is in progress.

Energies 3, Argicus of the bewrecks. Rules for distributing personnel in the berrucks. Sanitary -kygiendo requirements with respect to maintenance of the premises of the bernacian. Sanitary requirements as to collection, removal, and destructive of dirt and refuse. Haintenance and disinfection of toilets.

Brancice h. long bygions. Semitery-hypiemic requirements with respect to maintenouse of the case grounds. Senitary requirements with respect to collection, more al, and destruction of directions. Maintenance and disinfection of todlets.

Argicus for marches under summer conditions. Preparing for the march. Marani e Zo Food regime. Prevention of heat-strokes, and first aid in cases of that sert. Choice of places for rest belief and overnight helts. Role and duties of the medical personand while respect to observance of samitary-hygienic requirements during the march.

SUBJECT 3: THERATIONS DISEASES AND PROPHYLACTIC MEASURES AGAINST THEM

Dreveius 1. Basic knowledge concerning microbes that give rise to infectious disesses. The influence of physical, charical, and biological factors on microbea-Scarces of infocutor, and the means of spreading infectious diseases. Prophylactic manaures used in the struggle against infectious diseases. Freventic ineculabious used by the Soviet Anny.

Parssitic typhus. Relapsing typhoid, and typhus. The exciting causes Exercise 2. of these diseases. The sources of infection. The mechanism by which the disease is transferred. Basic symptoms of the disease.

Exercice 3. Virus groups and seasonal caterris. Basic symptoms of the disease. Prophylactic measures, and measures to fight the disease.

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Exercise h. Zoonoses: tularemia, brucellosis, hydrophobia, malignant anthrax, bubonic plague. Sources of infection. Means of spreading the infection. Basic symptoms of the disease. Measures of individual and collective prophylaxis.

Exercise 5. Infectious gestro-intestinal diseases: typhoid fever, paratyphold, dynamically, cholera. Food poisoning. Causel agents. Sources of infection. Means of apprending the disease. Basic symptoms of the disease. Measures of individual and collective prophylaxis.

Breveise 6. Malaria. Causal agents. Sources of infection, agents that transfer the disease. Measures of individual and collective prophylamia.

SUBJECT A: FUNDAMENTALS OF DISTRECTION

Exercise 1. The exture of disinfection. The role of disinfection and in the prophylamic against infections diseases. Types of disinfection: prophylactic, current, and final. Basic notheds of disinfection. Regulation requirements concerning the care of the overlines.

Exemples to Themical disinfectants used in the form of solutions: mercuric chloride, formaking shipping of line, slaked lime.

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| herical disinfectants used in the form of solutions: exystalline carbolic acid, herical disinfectants used in the form of solutions: exystalline carbolic acid, herical disinfectants used in the form of solutions:

Extrapolation. We accompage of preparing and using disinfectant solutions.

Exercise 5. Component used for met disinfection. Hydraulic hoses, their structure, and roll a for using them. Minor repairs on hydraulic hoses. The technique of applying not disinfection. Hot air, rater vapor (steen), and their properties.

Exemples 64 Method of disinfection by gazes. Chemical disinfectants used in gaseous form: formaldehyde, suffer, and others. Methods of using them. The technique of conducting disinfection with these substances.

Exercise 7. Use of a disinfection chamber. Types of disinfection chamber. Understanding of the work of the disinfection chamber. The nature of the formalin-vapor method of disinfection.

SUBJECT 5: FUNDAMENTALS OF EXTERMINATION OF INSECTS AND MODERTS

Exercise 1. The nature of the process of exterminating insects. The part played by

the extermination of insects in prophylexis against infectious diseases. Physical and

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Insecticides.

chemical preparations. Types of hot air and steam as insecticides. Types of insecti-

cides for use in the field.

Energies 2. Chemical insecticides: DDT, gyrothrom, "solvent," "elbichthol" pasts,

"I" song, and the methods of az using them.

Emplest unter-heating devices available under field conditions. Shower installations used by the Soviet Army. Requirement under the provisions of the Interior Service Regulations to furnish sanitary facilities for the personnel. The role and duties of the medical personnel.

Removeled by The nature of the process of enterminating redents. The part played by enderminabling of moderts in prophylaxis egainst infectious diseases. Mechanical, chemical, and biological means of exterminating redents.

SUBJECT 6: SKIN AND VENERAL DISTASES, AND THEIR PROPHILAXIS

Trescite is impurative discuses of the skin and the subcutaneous colls, and the causon of much discence. Causal agents. Prophylaxis against such diseases. Measures

against microbrasmatasms, galled spots, and abrasions.

Francisc 3. Paranitic and fungus diseases of the skin: scabios, tick scabies. Menifeativitions of the disease. Heacures against pollution with lice. Fungus diseases of the older and hair. Fingsom. Epidermophytesic of the foot; manifestablens of the discuss; prophylacia.

Microsco 30 Temenoral diseases. First symptoms of the disease. Complications. Frophylomic against the discose. Nessures against venereal discase.

SUBJECT 7: FUNDAMENTALS OF MEDICO-CHEMICAL PROTECTION

Throwning L. General movious concorning toric chemical agents, and methods of using and heralizing them. Bules for using the various individual means of anti-chamical protection. Publing the ges mask on a wounded soldier and patients poisoned by horde chemical agents, and method of replacing the mask.

The action of unstable toxic chemical agents upon the human organism, Priercies 2, and measures of first, pre-medical aid in cases of poisoning. Rules for using the oweger inhalator and the anti-smoke mixture.

Examples 3. The action of persistent toxic chemical agents upon the human organism, and first aid measures. The composition of the individual gas casualty first aid kit. The simplest methods for decontaminating stretchers, medical transport con-

veyances, and areas of terrain.

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SUBJECT 8: CARE OF SICK AND WOUNDED IN A STATIONARY ESTABLISHMENT for

Exercise 1. The part played by the medical corps soldier in caring of the sick and wounded. Receiving the sick and wounded at a stationary medical aid establishment. The technique of nursing treatment. Special problems of nursing treatment for the wounded. Carrying and shifting the position of a heavy patient (sick or wounded). Exercise 2. Fasic sanitary and hygienic requirements for premises to be occupied by sick and wounded. Maintaining cleanliness of the premises. Objects required for the care of patients (sick or wounded). Changing body and bed linen for the patient (sick or wounded).

Exercise 3. Cleansing and grooming the patient (sick or wounded). Feeding a heavy patient (sick or wounded). The simplest sorts of medical manipulation.

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SUBJECT 9: MEDICAL FIRST ATD

Busic notions concerning wounds. Types of wounds. The dangers occasion—

Busic notions concerning wounds. Types of wounds. The dangers occasion—

Busic notions concerning wounds. Types of wounds. The dangers occasion—

Busic notions concerning wounds. Types of wounds. The dangers occasion—

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Busic notions concerning wounds. Types of wounds. The dangers occasion—

Busic notions concerning wounds. Types of wounds. The dangers occasion—

Busic notions concerning wounds. Types of wounds. The dangers occasion—

Busic notions of the property of the property

ed by a wound.

Infected wounds. Protecting wounds from infection. Bandaging naterials included in the regular supplies of the Soviet Army. Rules for placing the first bandage upon a wound. The individual soldier's bandage kit; and the small and the large samples coundage.

Exercise 1. Bandages upon the head and the neck and occipital region.

Exercise 3. Berdages upon the neck and the upper part of the chest and back, thorax, upper and middle part of the abdomen, perineum, and buttocks. Methods of fastening the bendages after they are put on (putting adhesive tape on the skin under the bendage, seeing, using a kerchief).

Exercise h. Bandages on the upper and lower extremities. Rules for using a kerchief.

Kerchief bandages.

Exercise 5. General notions concerning the circulation of the blood. Arterial, vencus, and capillary circulation, and the distinct characteristics of each. Loss of block to the most frequent cause of death of wounded persons on the field of bettle Elementary notions concerning shock and the simplest methods of preventing it. Methods of stopping the flow of blood: pressure bandage, finger pressure upon the vessels for a length of time, putting on a tourniquet, etc. Rules and technique for putting on a tourniquet.

Exercise 6. Basic notions concerning bone fractures. Symptoms of a fracture. Meth-

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cds of handling a wounded patient who has suffered a bone fracture. First aid for hidden and open bone fractures on the field of battle. Rules and technique for immedialisation. Using emergency material for splints.

Remarks 7. Nethods of giving aid for fractures caused by a projectile. First aid and special rules for transportation in cases of fracture of the ribs or jew, in cases of injury to the spine or skall.

Exercise 8. First aid measures in case of burns, drawning, injuries by electric currents or highway, toxic effects of poisons and fungi, and snake bite. Methods and technique of artificial breathing.

SUBJECT 10: FINDING, PULLING OUT, CARRYING, AND TRANSFORMING THE WOUNDED IN COMBAT

Phenotical. The tasks of the company's medical aid man and the medical-corps stretched became. Innervives for the combat work of the medical aid man. Observation of the field of battle; choice of an observation point; skill in taking advantage of terrainage III:
The fourth and in camouflaging oneself. Nethods of approaching the wounded on the field of battle.

Exercise 2. Motheds of removing the wounded from the battle field to the nearest cover.

Hilting use of emergency means to remove the wounded.

Proceeding and solf-entrenching of the wounded. Making cover for a wounded man with medical orderly. Methods used in breaking open a cover-

Exercise the Transporting the wounded in battle. Methods for having a wounded man carried by one medical orderly, and by two medical orderlies (making use of a carrier strap, eithout it, or with the eid of a stretcher). Rules for placing a wounded man on a stretcher and for taking him off the stretcher. Carrying a wounded man on a simple or under various types of cover. Use of emergency material in lieu of stretcher. Exercise 5. The stretcher-bearer section (personnel, equipment, duties, formations, command). Standardized stretchers of the medical corps. Stretchers made of emergency material. Eleds; their structure and method of using them. Ski-borne stretchers; their structure and method of using them. Supporting and leading the wounded. Care of the wounded during a transport on stretchers. Placing the wounded on a stretcher according to the location and nature of the wound.

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Exercise 6. Special problems connected with giving first aid to wounded on the battle-field under winter-time conditions. Covering the wounded and protecting them from the frost. Getting the wounded person warmed up. Making use of sleds and of akiborne stretchers. Evacuating wounded personnel with the aid of dog-drawn sleds.

Exercise 7. The activities of the stretcher-bearer detachment in collecting wounded after a combat action. Organizing the seafch for wounded in forest areas, in bush-land, during a fog, in smoke, at night, and so forth. Nethods of using medical transport means in the search for wounded. Use of trained medical corps dogs in the search for wounded. Use of trained medical corps dogs in the transportation of wounded. Loading and unloading medical transports.

SUBJECT 11: BURNS, FROST-BITE, AND INJURIES BY ELECTRICITY

Types of burns. The degrees of burns. The dangers connected with burns. First aid in case of burns. Acid, caustic alkali, and phosphorus burns. Symptoms of these types of burns, and the nature of the first aid to be given. Page 120:

itarging reserved. The degrees of freezing. Their symptoms. General fracting (the entire body). Its symptoms. First aid in cases of frost-bite and general freezing. Prophylactic measures in cases of frost-bite.

Enjuries by electric current. Aid in cases of injury by electricity. Removing the injured person from the electric current. Bules for cutting electrified thre entenglements; removing the injured person. Directions for prompt evacuation. First aid to a person struck by lightning.

SUBJECT 12: HYGIENE OF FOOD AND WATER SUPPLY

Explicitly requirements concerning maintenance of the dining rooms and of premises were for the storage of food products. The simplest methods for checking on the good quality of food products. Methods to prevent spoiling, soiling, and contenination of foods. Hygienic problems connected with the provision of drinking water.

The simplest methods for determining good quality of drinking water.

C O O K S

Purpose of Training. 1. To teach the preparation of tasty, good-quality foods and working out a menu for food distribution.

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To develop habits of smitation and hygiene in the prepara-

tion of foods.

INDICATIONS AS TO METHOD

practical manner.

Each practical The exercises will be conducted in a pracisacinemastrz exercise will be preceded by a discussion setting forth the purpose of the exercise and giving the theoretical information required for conducting the practical vorte. Special attruction will be devoted in these exercises to methods of systematizing the work of proparing and giving out foods.

List of Subjects and Time spent on each

		Designation of Subjects	Number o	f Kours
. சரி <u>ஆ</u> ண்ட	i	General Information concerning Foods	2	
	2.	Food Substances	2	
	3.	The Calory Contents of Foods	L	
	À n	Carsonal Hygiene of Kitchen and Dining Room Workers	3	
Page 121:	5.	Sanitary and Hygienic Requirements for the Contents of Watchens and Dining Rooms	6	
	5.	Sanitary and Hygienic Rules for the Handling of Food Ereducts, and for the Preparation and Distribution of Foods	3	
	7.	Food Poisoning and Measures for its Prevention	6	
	j,	General Information concerning Methods of Systematizing Food Distribution in a Troop Unit	§ 6	
	9.	The Procedure for Obtaining the Required Food Supplies	.8	
	30,	Satisfung up the Distribution of Food	12	
	3.3	Congenizing Food Distribution in Hilitary Barracks	16	
	33.	Organizing Food Distribution under Field Conditions	15	
· *	13,	Hardling of Meats and Preparation of Meat Dishes	36	
	li.	Handling of Fish and Preparation of Fishs Dishes	3.0	
	15.	Fordling of Vegetables and Greens, and Preparation of Vegetable Dishes	6	
	λó.	Dishes prepared from Flour, Groats, Beans, and Macaron	i 8	
- '	17.	The literine Content of Foods	5	
	18.	Demonstration Cooking of Foods	72	
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SUBJECT 1: GENERAL INFORMATION CONCERNING FOODS

The importance of foods for the human organism. Requirements to be made of foods. Notions concerning assimilation of foods. The effects of culinary treatment of food products upon their assimilability.

SUBJECT 2: FOOD SUBSTANCES

Food substances required for the nutrition of men. First notions concerning albumens, fate, carbohydrates, vitamines, and mineral salts, and their role in nutrition. The content of food substances in the various food products. The part played by water and the organism's need for water.

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SUBJECT 3: THE CALORY CONTENTS OF FOODS

First notions concerning calories. The organism's energy consumption during different types of work. The calory contents of different types of food). The feeding wagine. Whe Food regime. Standards of food supply in the Soviet Army, and their characteristics as to food substances and calory content.

SUBJECT h: PERSONAL HYCILMS OF KETCHEN AND DINING POOM WORKERS

The importance of food hygiens. Medical prophylactic inspection of kitcher and diming races workers and of personnel on daily detail. The importance of checking on kitcher and diming-room workers to determine whether they harbor bacilli. Rules for the wearing of special clothing.

SUBJECT 5: SANITARY AND HYGIENIC REQUIREMENTS FOR THE CONTENTS OF HITCHENS AND DINING ROOMS

Senitory requirements for the attracture of stationary kitchens and diring rooms and for the suitable location of latchens. The contents of kitchens and their appartenances and of the diring rooms. Contents as to dishes and other equipment. Maching dishes, cooking utensile, and other equipment. Sanitary requirements with respect to tin-mare. Measures against insects and rodents. Keeping the premises in order.

SUBJECT 6: SANITARY AND HYGIENIC RULES FOR THE HANDLING OF FOODS PRODUCTS AND FOR THE PREPARATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF FOODS

Fulfillment of senitary and hygienic requirements in reception and delivery of products to the kitchen, and during hendling and storage. Storage of half-finished products and ready foods. Storage of currently required foods.

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SUBJECT 7: ECOD POISONING AND MEASURES FOR ITS PREVENTION

Food poisoning and its causes. Food poisons of chemical origin, and those of bacterial origin. Food poisoning by ergots, water pepper, henbane, and other vegetable admixtures. Poisoning by fungi. Poisoning by lead, copper, and zinc. Ecotorial poisoning. Measures for the prevention of food poisonings.

SUBJECT 6: GENERAL INFORMATION CONCERNING METHODS OF SYSTEMATIZING FOOD DISTRIBUTION IN A TROOP UNIT

Fasks, organization, and functions of the sustinence and feed supplies in a troop unit. Duties and rights of the personnel in charge of the sustinence and Fage 183:

Total supplies. Methods for the personnel in charge to hendle the reception and discussions of supplies. The sources of supplies, and the procedure of obtaining supplies for a troop unit.

SUBJECT 9: THE PROCECUDINE FOR OBTAINING THE REQUIRED FOOD SUPPLIES

Startistics of food consumption by the personnel. Method of figuring the

food supplies and exclusions from the rations. Procedure and methods of obtaining

the required food supplies.

Special circumstances warranting the substitution of one food product for another, and the practical use of the tables of substitution.

Subject 10: Selfing up the distribution of food

Homeisc I. The fording regime in a twoop unit. Setting up a food supply for disimakurkion. Rethod of chosing the products. Choice of menus and the distribution of products. Determining the quantities of ready food to be issued. Model food supplies.

Thereise 2. Leving up a food supply (practical exercise).

SUBJECT 11: ORDERIZING THE FOOD DISTRIBUTION IN MILITARY BARRACKS

Therefore 1. Structure and equipment of a kitchen and dining room for soldiers. Sules
for operating the kitchen ranges, and other mechanical or hand-operated equipment.

Sefo-practice rules. Kitchen equipment and dishes, and requirements as to their period of serviceshility. Using and protecting the dishes and other equipment. Kliminating old dishes and other requipment. Construction of the simplest types of cooling

Reserving 2. Organizing the work of the cooks. The daily kitchen detail and its duties. The procedure of obtaining products and delivering them to the kitchen.

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shelves.

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Reception and storage of products for the kitchen. The method of storing products in the kettle. Sampling the ready food.

Emercise 3. Freparing the dining room for the reception of food. Procedure of issuing dishes and serving the tables. Issuing bread and sugar. Issuing warm foods. Establishing standards for the issue of focds, and their storage and issue. Keeping a control record relating to the kitchen. The cocks' responsibility for the quality of food pesparation and for the food's proper distribution.

Page 12k: SUBJECT 12: ORGANIZING FOOD DISTRIBUTION UNDER FIELD CONDITIONS

Everydee 1. Structure of the proper type of kitchen. Appurtenances, equipment, and spare-parks for the proper type of kitchen. Rules for operating a properly equipped kitchen. The storage of products, spare-parts and equipment in a properly equipped kitchen.

Energies 2. The choice of a place for a properly established kitchen. Structure of working places for the headling and storage of the products. Supplying water and fuel. Receiving, bringing in, and storing the products. Preparing the food in a perceptly equipped kitchen. Special problems of preparation of food in winter-time and on the march. Delivery and distribution of foods.

SUPJECT 13: HANDLING OF MEATS AND PREPARATION OF MEAT DISEES

Types of neat and meat products received for handling. Determining Ensancian le the quality of meets and meet projects. Sutting up the carcass of large and small entitle for use as food. Suitability of the various parts and cuts for use as food. Unitary the bones. Preparing for use: frozen meats, salted meat, samsage products, canned mests. Preparing the various half-finished products. Preparing sausage meat. Conditions and time periods for the storing of half-finished products. Standards for ment refuse and yields.

Enercise 2. Reat-processing of meats. The preparation of meet and bone bouillons. The preparation of soups. The preparation of meat sauces. The preparation of sauce dishes: goulash, regout. Garnishing the meat dishes. Conditions and period of storage of ready dishes. Standards of yield. PREPARATION

SUBJECT 11: PREPARED OF FISH AND HERDERS OF FISH DISHES

Exercise 1. The types of fish received for processing. Signs of poor quality in fish. Thawing out frozen fish, and soaking salted fish. How to prepare fish for

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SUBJECT 7: ECOD POISONING AND MEASURES FOR ITS PREVENTION

Food poisoning and its causes. Food poisons of chemical origin, and those of bacterial origin. Food poisoning by ergots, water pepper, henbane, and other repotable admintures. Poisoning by fungi. Poisoning by lead, copper, and zinc.

SUBJECT 8: GENERAL INFORMATION CONCERNING METHODS OF SYSTEMATIZING FOOD DISTRIBUTION IN A TROOP UNIT

Pasks, organization, and functions of the sustinence and feed supplies in a broop unit. Duties and rights of the personnel in charge of the sustinence and fage 123:

First supplies. Methods for the personnel in charge to handle the reception and distribution of supplies. The sources of supplies, and the procedure of obtaining supplies for a troop unit.

SUBJECT 9: THE PROCECEDURE FOR OBTAINING THE REQUIRED FOOD SUPPLIES
Spanished of food consumption by the personnel. Method of figuring the
food supplies and exclusions from the rations. Procedure and methods of obtaining
the required food supplies.

Special circumstances warranting the substitution of one food product for subther, and the practical use of the tables of substitution.

SUBJECT 10: SESSING UP THE DETERMINENT OF FOOD

Thereise 1. The feeding regime in a troop unit. Setting up a food supply for distribution. Estimated of chosing the products. Choice of manus and the distribution of exchants. Enterplaint the quantities of ready food to be issued. Model food supplies.

Provide 2. Setting up a food supply (practical exercise).

SUBJECT 1): ORMANIZING THE FOOD DISTRIBUTION IN MILITARY PARRACISS

Recrease 1. Structure and equipment of a kitchen and dining room for soldiers, hales
for operating the kitchen ranges, and other mechanical or hand-operated equipment.

Sefe-practice rules. Kitchen equipment and dishes, and requirements as to their pariod of serviceshility. Using and protecting the dishes and other equipment. Rliminating old dishes and other requipment. Construction of the shaplest types of cooling shelves.

Reserving 2. Organizing the work of the cooks. The daily kitchen detail and its duties. The procedure of obtaining products and delivering them to the kitchen.

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beiling. The preparation of herring. Waste products and their uses. Standards of waste and yields. Conditions and period of storage for half-finished products.

Exercise 2. The preparation of fish bouillons and fish sauces. Boiling and frying fish. Conditions and period of storing of the ready-made dishes. Standards of yield.

SUBJECT 15: HANDLING OF VEGETABLES AND GREENS, AND PREPARATION OF VEGETABLE DISHES

Exercise 1. Signs of good quality in vegetables. Cold preparation of vegetables.

Special problems of handling frozen potatoes and other vegetables. Waste products,
and means of keeping down the amount of waste. Methods of treating salted, fermented,
and dried vegetables. Preparing vegetables for cooking. Rules and time limits for
abouting cheened and the vegetables.

Course 2. Hethods of cocking vegetables. The proparation of matritive vegetable (straining?)

FORTH DESCRIPTION (archaeler abundance) with tomaton and other vegetables.

Vegetable decorptions. The preparation of vegetable side dishes. Preparation of vegetables with salad dressing.

Standards of yield for vegetable dishes.

SUBJECT 16: DISHES PREPARED FROM MIGURE, GROATS, BEANS, AND MACARONI finded by the preparetion of groats and legumes for cooking. Rules for boiling groats and legumes. Standard yields.

Light of cereals and gruels. Preparation of cutlets and simplify meet cakes.

Mindian representational and gruels. Preparation of cutlets and simplify meet cakes.

Mindian representation of the preparation of first distance for courses.

Instruction 3. Kinds and types of flour. Treating flour for first distanced courses the canonic first and cookies. The use of scybern flour in soups and gruels. Preparing these standard various types of macaroni products.

SUBJECT 17: THE VITAMINE CONTENT OF FOODS

Rules for the handling of vegetables and preparation of foods where the retention of vitamines is of importance. The use of greens to introduce vitamines into the food ration. How to prepare vitamine infusions. How to prepare liquid nutrient years.

SUBJECT 18: DEMONSTRATION COOKING OF FOODS

Energies 1. Preparing soups with meat, fish, canned goods, and soybean flour.

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Exercise 2: Preparing second courses consisting of meat.

Emercise 3. Preparing second courses consisting of fish.

Exercise h. Preparing second courses consisting of groats.

Reservice 5. Preparing second courses consisting of vegetables.

Exercises6. Preparing second courses made of flour.

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kitchous.

Exercise 7. Preparation of sauces.

Exercise 8. Preparation of cold dishes, tea, mustard.

Browcise 9. Proparation of first courses with meet, fish, and canned goods in field

Exercise 10. Preparation of second courses in field kitchens.

Dishes prepared under the provisions of this program will be included among the food issued for serving.

BAKERS

Suppose of Training. 1. To teach the men how to bake high-quality bread in storthonery bakeries and field behaviors.

2. To teach the men how to build energency brick ovens from Recally available construction material.

3. To make a study of military boking ovens, and also the

h. To familiarize the men with the methods of heeping

INDICATIONS AS TO METHOD

The exercises will be conducted in a practical manner, baking sample lots of bread with and without Leaven and by the loaf method.

trick evens, and setting up field evens must be done by the men independently, but under the direct supervision of the chief in charge of the bakery. In this connective attention rust be directed chiefly to economic use of the raw material, and to convect methods of using the equipment and various assemblies.

The methods of determining the quality of the bread are taught by making use of real samples in the process of preparing the dough, baking the bread, and hand-ling the bread.

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While the exercises are in progress to keach study the mechanical assemblies, operating material, equipment and structure of the ovens, the instructor in charge will give explanations and demonstrate working methods, and will assure himself that everything taught has been properly eszimilated.

The practical work in the bakery must in each instance be preceded by a discussion during which the instructor in charge sets the task and explains the proper method of accomplishing it.

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List of Subjects and Time spent on each

	Designation of Subjects	Number of Her Hours
3.	Organisation of Soviet Army Bakeries in Meace Time and in Time of War	6
2.	Stabionary and Field Use Boking Svens	3,0
3.	Implements of the Gerrison Sakeries and Field Eakeries	į.
Ŀ.	Basic and Supplementary Kay Materials for the	16
5.	Freparation of Dough, Distribution of Rough, and the Baking of Bread	50
6.	Defects in the Breed, and Messures for Preventing	6
7.	Estimating the Quality of the Bread	5
6ء	Sanitary and Hygienic Requirements for the Baking of Bread	6
90	was underlos and the Drving of Sug-	ar 10
30.	The property and accounts appeared to the	12
\mathbf{Il}_{\circ}	Building of Emergency Ovens	50
	TOTAL	

SUBJECT 1: CHGANIZATION OF SOVIET ARMY PAKERIES IN FEACE THE AND IN TIME OF WAR

Arrangements for baking the bread under field conditions, in garri-Exercise l. sow, and in the large behaviors of the troop units. Baking the bread in civilian believies and baking ovens belonging to the local population. Distinguishing characteristics of field and garrison bakeries.

Arrangements follaupplying bread to the troop unit in winter and in

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Summer. Vehicles for the transportation of bread. The procedure for distributing bread to military personnel under various conditions. The apportioned loaf of bread. Supplying the troops with bread under varying combat conditions.

SUBJECT 2: STATIONARY AND FIELD USE BERING OVERS

Exercise 1. Classification and characteristics of bakery owens. Structure, equipment, and operation of brazier and stationary tube owens.

Comes Exercise 1. Acquaintance with the structure and operation of Success PAKA, KPN, Feyer, and FARP-2, their output, and rates of fuel expenditure. Burning liquid fuel in the oven chambers, with the aid of spraying devices.

SUBJECT 3: IMPLEMENTS OF THE GARRISON BAKERIES AND FIELD RAKERIES
Liplements for garrison and field bakeries as provided for by the Tables
of Degeneration and Equipment. The purposes for which the implements are used, the
rules for using them, and methods of taking care of the implements.

Exercise 1. Flow. Brief information concerning the milling of grain at the stationary and weblile grain mills. Grists of flow. The yield of flow. Types of flow.

First notions concerning the chemical composition of flow. Estimating the quality of flow by organoleptic indications, and with the aid of physico-chemical indicators.

First notions concerning the beking properties of flow. "Strong" flow and "weak" flow. There from intergrown and frost-bitten grain and freshly milled flow. Preparation of Extra intergrown and frost-bitten grain and freshly milled flow. Preparation of Extra intergrown flows.

Encycles 2. Storing the flour. Changing the quality of the flour in keeping with the period and conditions of storage. Measures against animal posts that destroy flour. Preparing the flour for starting production. Mixing and bolting the flour. Test belieg. Cleaning the capty bags.

Resocise 3. Teast. The function of yeast for softening up the dough. Testing the quality of the yeast by organoleptic indications. Hethods for determining the raising power of the yeast. Standards of expenditure of yeast in preparing the dough. Exercise b. The water used in baking bread. Understanding about the hardness of water, and its influence upon the physical properties of the dough. Filtering the water, and the temperature regime. The function of sods in preparing the dough and beking the bread. Types of vegetable and mineral oils used in greasing the baking

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forms used for the bread. Indicators of quality. Preparing the emulsion. Standards for the expenditure of vegetable and mineral oils in the baking of bread.

SUBJECT 5: PREPARATION OF DOUGH, DISTRIBUTION OF DOUGH, AND THE BAKING OF BREAD

Exercise 1. Mixing and kneeding the dough. Determining temperatures for mixing the dough. leavening the dough by biochemical, chemical, and physical means. The ago 129:

Design methods and recipes for the preparation of wheat and rye dough. The tempera-

leaven, the head rising mixture, ture and acid regime. Fermentation of the harvensiming expression and the

mixed dough. The time required for leavening, and signs to indicate the readiness of leaven, head, and mixed dough.

Exercise 2. Bringing out and renewing (refreshing) the yeast. Methods of using the boiled (?) dough, and its use.

yeast. The method of preparing hammanian mixing mixing a ventages
(?)(zavarnoy)
of boiled bread.

Exercise 3. Distributing the dough. Preparing the forms. Determining the weight of the slice of dough. Forming the apportioned loaf. Allowing the dough to stand. The processes that go on while the dough is allowed to stand. Factors that influence the length of time for which the dough should be allowed to stand. Signs that the dough is ready when it is allowed to stand.

Exercise b. Baking the dough. Processes that go on in the brezi while it is being baked. Here to treat the dough while it is sitting in the oven. The value of moistening the oven chamber while the bread is baking. Length of baking time and the temperature regime for the oven chamber. Determining whether the bread is ready (end of the baking Changes of weight produced in process). Reconstitution continuous and the bread and factors that affect their extent and degree. Standards for the loss of weight. Methods of increasing the loss of weight without levering the quality of the finished bread. The procedure for a sample baking to determine the loss of weight of the bread.

Exercise 5. Storing and transporting the bread. Nethods of storing hot and cooled bread. The effects produced by various factors upon loss of bread during the cooling period and storage. The drying out of bread. Storage conditions that help to avoid the drying out of the bread. The growing stale of bread. Methods of transporting the bread.

Exercise 6. How to conduct sample bakings with preparation of mye bread with yeast, rising mixture, and with addition of boiled dough (?).

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Exercise 7. How to conduct sample bakings of wheat bread, with and without leaven.

Preparation of liquid yeast and baking bread with them.

Exercise 8. How to conduct sample bekings in the preparation of mye breed with ed-

mixture of barley, oat, and make flour. The quantity of admixtures used. Distinguish ing characteristics of the method of conducting the technological process. The effects Page 330:

of the admixtures upon the quality of the bread.

Exercise 9. How to conduct sample bakings to determine losses of weight in baking. How to determine the amount of the drying of the bread.

SUBJECT 6: DEFECTS IN THE BREAD, AND MEASURES FOR PREVENTING THOM

Defects of the bread caused by the following factors: quality of the raw material; improper preparation, forming, and settling of the dough; improper baking, storage, and transportation of the broad. Preventing the occurrence of defects in the bread. How to make use of bread of poor quality.

SUBJECT 7: ESTIMATING THE QUALITY OF THE BREAD

Organoleptic methods of determining the quality of the bread. Emboratory methods for determining the quality of the bread. Government standards for bread.

SUBJECT 8: SAMETARY AND HYGIUNIC REQUIREMENTS FOR THE BAKING OF BREAD

Exercise 1. Personal hygiene of the baker. Medical inspection of bakers. Senitary and hygienic requirements as regards maintenance of the premises, and of the bakery installations and equipment.

Exercise 2. Checking on the quality of the flour, salt, water, oils and fats. Check on the bolting of the flour and during the preparation of the dough. Sanitary recuizements for the storage and moving of flour and dough.

SUBJECT 9: PAPPARATION OF "LAPCHI" (nocdles ?) AND THE DRYING OF CHEARX BISCUIT

Exercise 1. The preparation of lapchi. Preparing the dough for lapchi. Kneading the dough. Raski Drying and packing the lapchi. Gutting the lapchi. Indicators of quality and All-Union State Standards for lapchi.

Exercise 2. Preparation of biscuit ("sukhar"). Special characteristics of the preparation of dough for the baking of biscuit bread. Hime period of storage of biscuit before cutting. Cutting the bread and putting the slices in boxes. Drying the biscuits. Temperature conditions and time of drying required for biscuits. Types of

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dryer. Sorting and packing the biscuits. Qualitative indicators for biscuit, and the All-State Union Standards for biscuit. The storage of biscuit.

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SUBJECT 10: KEEPING THE RECORDS AND ACCOUNTS

Exercise 1. Rules for keeping the production record. Standards for the expenditure of raw material for the baking of bread. Standards of loss of weight for all types of bread.

Exercise 2. Computing the dry-out by reference to the actual moisture of the flour. Determining the bread yield. The procedure for issuing bread to the store-rooms.

Accounting for waste material.

SUBJECT 11: SETTING UP AND TAKING DOWN FIELD BAKERIES. DULIDING OF EMPROPRICY OVERS.

Exercise 1. The procedure for shifting the position of a field takery. Requirements to be made of a location to which a bakery is to be shifted. Looking around for a location. The procedure for assigning a location to the detectment, and the procedure for using the material equipment. Setting up the even. The time to be allowed for solding up and taking down a field bakery. Special problems connected with the setting up and tunctioning of a field bakery under winter conditions. The procedure for taking down a field bakery.

Exercise 2. Pasic requirements to consider in charing a location to set up a supplementary brick over. Constructing a sphere-shaped single-level supplementary brick over. Preparing the stove for the beking of broad.

Exercise 3. Chosing a location to set up a Feier (or: Peyer) oven.

Prevaring a space for

Exercise h. Frequency the double and baking the bread when use is made of a supplementary brack oven, a Payer oven, or a PAKh (or KFM).

TAILORS

Purpose of Training. 1. To give general information concerning organization of the clothing supply in the troop unit.

2. To develop practical habits for repairs of military cloth-

ing.

INDICATIONS AS TO METHOD

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The exercises dealing with the general problems related to organization of the clothing supply and conducted in the form of discussions, making use of visual aids. The remain exercises are conducted in the shops, with practical demonstrations of the working processes. Problems that have to do with the records and accounting of the shop are studied in a practical manner by preparing and making out documents.

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List of Subjects and Time spent on each

	Designation of Subjects	Number of Hours
à.	Tosks and Organization of the Clothing Supply	s
2,	Supplying the Personnel with Clothing and Personnel Equipment	3.0
5.	Ese and Storage of Clothin and Personal Equipment	10
y_{α}	Clothing Supplies for a Troop Unit of an Army in Action	6
	Military Clothing	25
٤,	Organization of Clothing depairs in the Troop Unit	8
7.	How to Exepare the Clothing for Repairs	6
8.	For to put on Patches	6
9.	Feplacing Individual Parts accessores	6
10.	Ropains of Scene, Button Holes, and restenings	8
u.	The Inspection and Marking of fully Repaired Clothing	6
12,	Special Characteristics of the Repairs of Headgear, Knitted Articles, Fur Boats and other Articles of Fur	10
.13.	Adjustment of Articles of Military Clothing	8
34.	Records and Accounting at the Tailor Shop	8
15.	Hos to make Military Uniform Repairs of Medium Difficulty and how to Fit Articles of Military Clothing (Practical Work)	46
	TOTAL:	165

SUBJECT 1: TASKS AND ORGANIZATION OF THE CLOTHING SUPPLY

Tasks, organization, and functions of the clothing supply in the troop unit.

The duties of junior specialists in clothing supplies.

SUBJECT 2: SUPPLYING THE PERSONNEL WITH CLOTHING AND PERSONAL EQUIPMENT

Recruise 1. The rights of enlisted men to receive clothing. Standards of supply lasting qualities. for the individual, and standard timesafarearmous. Priorities and schedules for

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SPECIAL HAMBLING

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issues of clothing. The procedure for issuing the clothing. Issuing a new outfit of clothing (for recruits).

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Exercise 2. Issues of clothing in cases of transfer to another unit and in cases of replace discharge to a lengthy furlough. How to supply clothing that is worn out before its time, or torn, or otherwise spoiled. Supplying personnel with special clothing and with bed-weer.

Exercise 1. To protect property is one of the military duties of every member of the armed services. Measures for the protection of property in the smaller troop units. The marking of articles of clothing. Checking on the use and protection of property.

Discarding property. Making use of defective property.

Exercise 2. Structure and equipment of the military baggage-train and store-room. Storing property at the small troop units.

Subject h: Clothing Supplies for a troop unit of AM ARM in action Standards and procedure for supplying property from the clothing store.

Seasonal replacements of clothing. The supply of clothing for the sick and wounded that have been evacuated to the rear zone. Organization of clothing repairs.

SUBJECT 5: MILITARY CLOTHING

Exercise 1. Types and assortments of cloth that enter into the making of articles of military clothing; their criteria and distinguishin; characteristics. The simplest methods of determining the qualities of cloth. The characteristics of accessory materials and furnishings required for making and repairing articles of military clothing.

Exercise 2. The requirements to be made of the uniforms. Types of uniform, and the articles of which they are composed. Description of the principal articles of the uniform. Length and sizes.

Exercise 3. Defects of articles of the uniform. Rules for putting on and taking off the uniforms. Care and protection of the articles of clothing. Discarding overcoats, pullover shirts, and breeches.

Page 134:

Exercise 4. Types of special clothing. Description of the principal articles of special clothing. Defects of articles of special clothing. Buses for using and

protecting articles of special clothing.

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Exercise 5. Underclothing for enlisted men; description of articles of underclothing. Sizes of underclothing. Characteristics of articles of hed-wear.

SUBJECT 6: CROADIZATION OF CLOTHING REPAIRS IN TROOP UNITS

Exercise 1. The importance of making timely high-quality repairs. The categories of repairs. Clothing repairs in the small troop units. Supplying small troop units with the materials required for clothing repairs.

Exercise 2. The repair shop of a troop unit (regiment, etc.), its structure and equipment. Froviding materials for the clothing repair shop. Standards for the issue of repair materials. The procedure for giving property into repairs and receiving it back.

bourcise 3. Plenning the work of the clothing repair shop. Standard amounts of work to be accomplished. Internal arrangements of the shop. Organizing the work of tailor shop. The shop's responsibility for the quality of repairs.

SUBJECT T: HOW TO PREPARE THE CLOTHING FOR REPAIRS

Requirements to be made of articles of uniform given into repairs. The procedure of chosing end preparing articles of clothing for repairs. Ripping of pressing seems. Stitching worn-out parts together. Cleaning, steaming, and insuring the risped articles. Choice of repair materials as to quality and color.

SUBJECT 8: HOW TO PUT ON PASCHES

Cutting patches to size and pattern. Putting on the patches by means of stitching, sewing on from above, and sewing on from below.

SUBJECT 9: REPLACING INDIVIDUAL PARTS

Cutting out individual parts to replace parts that are worn out. Preparing and sewing such parts (sleeves, collars) for the overcoat and for the pull-over
shirt ("gimnesiyorka").

SUBJECT 10: REPAIRS OF SKAMS, BUTTON HOLES, AND FASTENINGS
Repairing seams that are ripped open. Whip-stitching button holes. Re-

pairs of fastenings. Sesing on buttons.
Page 135:

SUBJECT 11: THE INSPECTION AND MARKING OF FULLY REPAIRED CLOTHING

Inspection of the fully repaired clothing, and determining its quality.
bundles

Marking the articles of clothing. Putting the articles in prairies and wrappings.

SUBJECT 12: SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE REPAIRS OF HEADCEAR, KNITTED ARTICLES, FUR COATS AND OTHER ARTICLES OF FUR

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Chosing the repair material. The technique of repairs. Ironing the garrison cap. Putting ear-muffs in order. Aspairs on tents.

SUBJECT 13: ADJUSTMENT OF ARTICLES OF MILITARY CLOTHING

Tables of sizes. Determining size and number of measurement. First notions concerning various characteristics of the texture of cloth. Methods to be used in the selection of clothing. How to fit clothing. Checking the correctness of adjusting the sizes and fit of clothing.

SUBJECT 14: Book-Keeping for the Shop

Exercise 1. Accounting forms used for the shop. Rules for making out the documents and keeping book of the property. Methods of storing the accounting documents.

Exercise 1. Bow to keep accounts of repair materials, inventories of equipment, and of material in repair.

SHOEMAKERS

Function of fraining. 1. To give general information concerning the manner in which clothing supply is organizing in units of the regimental or bettailion type.

2. To teach the processes of making shoe repairs.

INDICATIONS AS TO METHOD

Describes to give instruction in the general problems of clothing supply organization will be conducted in the form of discussions sixts with the help of visual side. Types of Army footnear are demonstrated by making use of the corresponding specimens. Exercises in side repairs will be conducted in the shop, giving precitable demonstrations of the methods to be employed.

Means of

The methods of book-keeping for the shop will be taught by summerized: practical exercises assembling the requisite data and preparing the documents.

Pago 136:

list of Subjects and Time spent on each

æ		Designation of Subject	Number of Hours
ney finds	1,	Tasks and Organization of the Clothing Supply in units of the regimental or battalion type	2
	2.	Provision of Clothing Supplies to the Personnel	6
	3.	Utilization and Storage of the Clothing Supplies	6
	lı.	Clothing Supplies in the Minor Units of an Army in Action	. <u>L</u>

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CONTINUATION SHEET)
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PAGE NUMBER INTELLIGENCE TRANSLATION 1.35 G-6387 Page 136: (cont'd) List of Subjects and Time spent on each Number of Hours Designation of Subject Army Footwear Organization of Shoe Repairs in Units of the Regimental 6. or Battalion Type..... Repair Materials Sewing Seams and Putting on Patches 8. Attaching Shoe Soles 8 9. Preparation of and Attaching the Heel l; 10. Processes of Giving Finish to the Footwear 11. Repairs on Felt Footwear 12. 2000 The Procedure of Recurring Repair Footwear h 33. How to Fit Shoes b 3h. Book-Reeping for the Shoe-Repair Shop 6 .5. Preparing and Sewing in the Inner Sole and Half-Sole ... 10 ∴6. ing and Francis .. Cutaide Potto Fastening down the Walf-Pinished Preducts and Changing 37. Chosing and Fastening the Heel 6 39. Methods and Nature of Medium Repairs on Leather and 20. TOTAL..... 165 SUBJECT 1: Tasks and Organization of the Clothing Supply in Units of the Regimental or Battalion Type Tasks, organization, and functions of the clothing supply in units of the regimental or battalion type. Duties of junior specialists in clohting supply. Proceedings and duties for the duties of shop supervisor. SUBJECT 2: Provision of Clothing Supplies to the Personnel Exercise 1. The private soldier's and the NCO's rights to receive olothing. The standards of supply and the period of time allowed for wear. Priorities and time limits for the issue of clothing supplies. The procedure of issuing the supplies. Issuing a new (recruit's) outfit of clothing supplies. Exercise 2. The issue of clothing supplies at the time of transfer to another unit

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or grant of a lengthy furlough. Procedure for the issue of clothing when property is worn out, torn, or otherwise spoiled. The procedure of supplying special clothing equipment and bed comment.

SUBJECT 3: Utilization and Storage of Clothing Supplies Emercice 1. To protect property is the military duty of every service-man. Measurss for protecting property at the company level and below. Marking individual pances of clothing property. Checking on use and rotection of the property. Discording damaged property. Making use of damaged property.

Exercise 2. Structure and equipment of military clothing-supply stererooms. The procedure for receiving, storing, and issuing property at the storercom. The storage of property at units of company level and below.

SUBJECT 4: Clothing Supplies in the Minor Units of an Army in action. Standards and procedure for the issue of clothing property. Seasonal changes of clothing property. Supply of elething property for the sick and wounded evacuated to the rear zones. Organization for repairs of clothing property.

Path and laundry service under field conditions.

SEJECT 5: Army Footmear

Exercise 1. Types of leather material used in making army footwear. Properties of the different leather materials. The simplest methods for determing the quality of leather materials.

Types of leather substitutes used in manufacturing Army feetnear. The characteristics of leather substitutes and methods of determining their quality. Shoemaker's supplies and supplementary materials, methods of determining their quality,

Exercise 2. Dequirements to be made with respect to Army footwear. Types of Army footwerr. Mathods of sewing boots and shoes. Composition of the tool set for cutting boots and shoes. Determining sizes of footweer. Rules for putting on and taking off footwear. Wethods of care and storage of footwear. Discarding leather footweer.

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Exercise 3. Types of felt footwear and methods of making it. Determining its sizes and qualities. Rules for care and storage of felt footwear. Discarding felt footwear.

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SUBJECT 6: Organization of Shoe Repairs in Units of the Regimental or Battalion Type

Exercise 1. The importance of promptness and good quality in the repairs of footwear. Categories of repair on footwear. Repairs of footwear in company and smaller tools and/ units. Supplying repair and maintenance material to shoemakers in company and smaller

waits. The repair shop of units of the regimental and battalion type; structure and equipment of these shops. Supplying the shop with repair and maintenance material.

Standards for the delivery of repair and maintenance materials. The procedure of giving Assaultandos vous into repairs and receiving it back.

Amercise 2. Production plan for the shop. Standards of production. Internal order of work at the shop. Organizing the work of the shop. The shop's responsibility for the cuellity of its repairs.

SUBJECT 7: Repair Materials

Decide, supplementary, and accessory materials. Measuring and cutting the leather, subher plate, synthetic leather, and kersey. Methods of preparing the pitched thread. Standards for the expenditure of materials.

SUBJECT 8: Sewing Seams and Partiting on Patches

The theps and dimensions of patches. Priving patches on footwear. Repairs of broken seems.

SUBJECT 9: Attaching Shoe Soles

Heather, Fastening the sole with wooden pegs and metal nails. How to fasten the limings, blemishes, and cuts. Fastening the sole under the hydraulic press.

SUBJECT 10: Preparing and Attaching the Heel

The importance of the heel on footwear. Freparing the heel. Sewing on the counter in preparation. Defects of attachment (sewing on).

SUBJECT 11: Processes of Giving Finish to the Footwear

Cutting the edges of the sole and heel. Grinding, punicing, blackening and polishing the cut edges of the sole and heel. Finishing process with the muffler.

Dressing and cleaning the footwear. Defects of finish. Page 139:

SUBJECT 12: Repairs on Felt Footwear

Preparing the felt for repairs. Repair and maintenance materials. Preparing

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felt soles from new felt and from felt boots of the 4th Category. Sewing felt boots. Sewing on the beels. Determining the quality and size of repaired felt boots.

SUBJECT 13: The Process of Receiving Repaired Footwear

Requirements to be made of repaird footsear. Inspection and determination of the quality of the repairs. Determining the size. Marking. Packing the footsear

SUBJECT 14: How to Fit Shoes

Determining length and width by measurement. Rules for use of the device for messaring fact. Methods of chosing and adjusting absent footwear. How to wind the linen foot unapps. Methods for determining whether the mix footwear is groperly fitted. Special characteristics of the fitting of felt footsear.

SUBJECT 15: Book-Keeping for the Shos-Repair Shop

happeles 1. Methods of book-keeping for the shop. Rules for making out the decuments and heapting books for the many property. Storage of the accounting decements. Therefore 2. Accounting for the repair-and-maintenance materials. Accounting for the property reserved for repairs.

Thereise 3. Accounting for installations and coulpment. Auditing the shop.

SUBJECTI6: Preparing and Sewing in the Inster Sole and Half-Sole

The importance of the inner sole for footwear. Preparing the inner sole. Scaling in the luner sole and half-sole. Defects of the sewing-in.

SUBJECT 17: Fastening down the Outside Patterns and Decorations trimmings Efficing the rear seem. Riveting fixtures to the heel. Putting on Rixburg while the soc is on the foot. Cutting the edges of tringings. Putting on the edge. Datective attachment.

SUBJECT 18: Fastening the Underside

The inner sole of the footserr. Putting down the underside. Fastening the underside with wooden pins and sewing devices. Defects in the fastening. Page 140: SUBJECT 19: Chosing and Fastening the Heel

Chosing ready-finished and unfinished heels. Leveling out the heel. Fastening the heel. Defects of the fastening.

HORSESHOERS

- Purpose of Training
- 1. To teach the soldier how to shoe a horse.
- To teach how to make horseshoes by hand.

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To enable the soldier to give first aid to a sick 3.

or wounded horse.

INDICATIONS AS TO METHOD

The theoretical exercises will be conducted in the form of discussions, with extensive use of visual devices. The practical exercises must train the soldier correctly, quickly, and in a simple manner to shos horses, to make horseshoes by hand, and to give first ald to a sick or wounded horse.

List of Subjects and Time spent on each

والمراجعة والكامة المحافظة المالية الم	Designation of Subject	Number of	Hours
3.0	Horseshoeing in the Soviet Amy	Ž.	
2.	The Anatomy and Physiology of the Lover Part of the Horse's Log	50	
3.₀	Putting the Horse's Legs in Position	6	
4.	Pales for Shoeing Horses	5	
	Shoeing Horses with Hoofs in Proper Condition	30	
ر ده	of litters of the Horse's Log	6	
7.	Shoeing Horses that Cut themselves and are impeded	8	
8.	Shoeing defective or sick issues	3.8	
9.	Mirst Aid to a Wounded Horse	20	
30.	Mirst Aid to Horses affected by Chemical Means of Warfare	8	
	Miscases of the Digastive Organs	'n.	
11.	Infectious Diseases of the Horse	30	
12.	Arrangement of the Horseshoeing Shop and its Equipme	nt 30	
13.	The section of Hand Assesses of the section of the	30	-
14.		MAL 170	

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SUBJECT 1: HORSESHOEING IN THE SOVIET ARMY

Priorities in shoeing the horses. Time allowed for changing horse-Exercise 1.

shoes. The duties of the horse-shoer.

Organization of the horseshoeing shop in the troop unit. Tooks of Exercise 2. the suith and horseshoer. Katerials for the work of a suith-shop.

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SUBJECT 2: The Anatomy and Physiology of the Lower Part of the Horse's Lag

Exercise 1: Bones, ligamente, and tendens of the lower part of the horse's leg.

Exercise 2: The circulatory and the nervous system of the horse's digit. The hoof and its structure.

Exercise 3: The sensitive parts of the hoof. The growth of the hoof. Conditions favorable or unfavorable to the growth of the horny part of the horse's foot.

Exercise 4: The mechanism of the hoof, and its significance. The effect of improper horseshoeing upon the growth of the hoof.

SUBJECT 3: The Structure of the Horse's Leg

Proper and improper structure of the horse's leg. The influence of the Exercise 1. *Accertaining* structure of the horse's leg upon the shape of the hoof. Referencing the structure of the horse's log.

Shosing for the most frequently encountered deviations in the structure Exercise 2. of the horse's leg.

SUBJECT h: Rules for Shoeing Horses

Inspecting the horses before showing them, and methods of hendling the Emercise 1.

horse while the shoeing is in progress. Methods of holding the horse in position.

Preparing the hoof for shoeing. Choice and preparation of the horseshoe. Exercise 2.

SUBJECT 5: Shoeing Horses with Hoofs in Proper Condition

Cleaning the hoof, preparing the horseshoe, fastening the horseshoe. Exercise 1. Judging the finished job.

Shoeing of baggage-train horses with winter shoeing and with summer Exercise 2. shooing.

Shoeing of saddle horses with winter shoeing and with summer shoeing. Exercise 3.

SUBJECT 6: Diseased Conditions of the Horse's Lag

Rheumatic inflammation of the hoof, melanders, rotting of the frog. Exercise 1. Page 142:

Kneading the sole, injecting (piercing) the frog, tightening and notching

the rim.

Exercise 2:

SUBJECT 7: Shoeing Horses that have Cut themselves or are Impeded

Practical methods of shoeing a horse that has cut itself. Exercise 1.

Practical methods of shoeing a horse that is clogged up. Exercise 2.

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SUBJECT 5: Shoeing Defective or Sick Hoofs

Causes of the formation of sick or defective hoofs, and the corresponding Exercise 1. preventive measures.

Exercise 2. Types of horseshoes (flat, fully-convex, compressed, slanting, curved) and methods of putting them on the hoof.

Other types of horseshoe (sharp, faced -- with soft and brittle horn) and Exercise 3. methods of putting them on the hoof.

Shoeing a hoof with lengthwise fissures in the horn of the hoof, with Exercise 4. cracks.

Shoeing a hoof with looe wall, with hollow wall. Exercise 5.

SUBJECT 9: First Aid to a Wounded Horse

Stopping the flow of blood. Plecing a bandage on various parts of the Exercise 1.

body of the horse.

First aid in case of ranged withers, injured back. Evacuation of wound-Emercise 2. ed horses.

SUBJECT 10: First Aid to Horses Affected by Chemical Means of

Indications that the horse has been gassed. Giving first aid to a Exercise 1: horse that has been gassed, or otherwise contaminated by a chemical agent.

The means of antichemical defense for horses, and rules for using them. Exercise 2.

Decomtaminating the horseshoeing tools.

SUBJECT 11: Diseases of the Digestive Organs

The principals types of "colic," and their symptoms. Exercise 1.

Giving treatment in case of a colic, and measures of prevention. Exercise 2.

Contagions SUBJECT 12: Infectious Diseases of the Horse

Causes of incidence of infectious diseases; measures for preventing an Exercise 1.

outbreak of infectious diseases.

Principal symptoms of some of the infectious diseases: glanders, malig-Exercise: La Exercise 2.

nant anthrax, strangles, ringworm, lockjaw.

SUBJECT 13: Arrangement of the Horshoeing Shop and its Equipment ikeralasy)x

Types of forge, their construction, forge tools. Anvils, their choice, Exercise 1:

their installation. Horseshoeing tools. Materials for horseshoeing work: iron, steel, coal; their various types and quality.

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Exercise 2. Book-keeping and accountability at the horseshoeing shop. Preparing and submitting statements of horseshoeing material. The procedure if discarding horseshoeing tools and materials, and writing them off on the accounts. The duties of the horseshoeing instructor.

SUBJECT 14: Making Horseshoes by Hand

Making horseshoes: smooth, for saddle horses, with pins; for draft horses, with pins; with shortened, tapering catch and pin slanted backward, for the rear hoof of an impeded horse; with slanting side branch; horseshoe for use in the mountains.

CHAPPAGE DAISES PACKTRINA MEN)
WAGONERS (PERSONNEL TRANSPORT)

Pumpose of Training. 1. To teach the proper methods of maintenance and use of the house, proper care of the horse, and methods of first aid in case of wounds (injuries). To give basic notions concerning the diseases of the horse and measures of their prevention.

- 2. To teach the structure of sleighs, carriages, trucks, kit-cheas, heaters; and methods of using them and taking care of them.
- 3. To teach the methods of taking charge of freight, passengers, and evacuation.

INDICATIONS AS TO METHOD

Wegomers (Personnel Transport, Freight Transport) are not called in for the special comi-monthly muster. Arrangements for their training are made directly by the regular units(small units).

All of the enercises are conducted in a practical manner, and it is obligatory to demonstrate all the methods for care of the horse and team (freight), and for maintenance and use of the train.

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list of Subjects and Time allowed for each

		Designation of Subject	Number o	f Hours
Ret.	1.	Allocation of Horses	10	
	2.	Care of the Horse	30	
	3,	Feeding and Watering the Horse	3 0	
	4.	The Horse's Work	20	
	5.	First Aid to Sick and Wounded Horses	29	
	6.	Harness, Pack-Loads, Horse Equipment, and Saddling (Backing) the Horse	7 16	

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	***************************************	last of Subjects and Time allowed for each	
		Designation of Subject	Number of Hours
-	7.	The Structure of Sleighs and Wagons	8
	6.	Composition, Wee, and Repairs of the Wagon (Pack) Trai	n U
	9.	Placing Lords on Sleighs, Wagons, and Pack Saddles	
	10.	Controlling the Horse	,
	II.	Rules for Moving the Train and Arranging it at a Stop	20
	12.	Field Kitchens and Boilers	, 8
	13.	Organization of Transports and Evacuation in the Troop	20
		TO	TAL: 160
	REM	MRX: Drivers do not study Subject 12; they devote 8 h The magnature Processing and the magnature Control of the cont	ours xxxx to the stud

of Subject 4, and Mil2 hours to the study of Subject 5.

SUBJECT 2: Billeting the Horses

Remoise 1. Construction of stables for horses. Billeting the horses in the stables Rules for maintaining cleanliness in the stables, and repairs of earthern floor.

Halting bethers and keeping them in order.

Recycles 2. The internal order at a stable. Responsibilities of the resume dright

and of the stable orderly.

Exercise 3. Filleting the horses at a camp, in cities or villages, and during field exercises.

SUBJECT 2: Care of the Horse

Exercise 1. The supportance of clean skin for the health of the horse. The rules for, and technique of, cleaning a horse. Grooming the horse. Care of the horse's legs.

Exercise 2. Individual care of the horse. Rules for hanging up and protecting the articles required for individual care of the horse. Bathing, sponging, and Page 115:

washing down the horse.

Exercise 3. Fractical lessons in the technique of cleaning and growing the horse.

SUBJECT 3: Feeding and Watering the Horse

Exercise 1. Basic foods for an army horse. Established forage standards. Individual forage standards. Substitutes for the basic foods. Rules for substituting one

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food to take the place of snother. The importance of vitamines in the food for horses.

Exercise 2. The schedule (trime) for feeding the horses. Preparing the feed for consumption. Time schedule for feeding. Rules for watering a horse.

Exercise 3. Feeding and watering horses under field conditions. Reeping horses on grass and pasture. Making use of locally available feed stuffs.

SUBJECT #: The Horse's Work

Exercise 1. Easic notions concerning the work of the horse. The effect of work upon the horse's organism. Preparing the horse for work. Breaking the horse into its work gradually.

Exercise 2. Taking care of the horse during a march. Inspecting the horse before it is put to work; observing the horse while on the march; rules of movement. Places on the horse's body that are most likely to be injured by the harness. Measures for preventing such injuries. Care of the horse during halts and after work. Taking care of the simplest disorders of the horse's shoeing.

SUBJECT 3: First Aid to Sick and Wounded Horses

Exercise 1. Colics, and their causes and prevention. Rhoumatic inflammation of the hoof. Sunstroke and heatstroke.

Enercise 2. Skin diseases resulting from inadequate care and maintenance. Mounds and contusions. Chiving first aid to horses in case of a wound or of poisoning by chemical warfard agents.

Exercise 3. Basic symptoms of various contagious diseases: glanders, malignant anthrax, infectious amemia, ringworm, mange, strangles. A general understanding of the causes of appearance and spread of contagious diseases among animals.

Exercise 4. Measures for the prevention and liquidation of contagious diseases.

Rules for dealing with horses that are suffering from a contagious disease. Profes-Page 146:
Sional veterinary assistance. The procedure for sending a sick horse to a veterinary hospital (veterinary field station).

SUBJECT 6: Harness, Pack-Loads, Horse Equipment, and Harnessing the

Exercise 1: (Only for Wagon-Train Personnel and Drivers). The harness for a single horse, for a team of two, and for coupled teams. The parts of the harness, their

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purpose, and the method of getting them ready. Rules for disassembling and reassembling the harness. Straightening out disorders and making minor repairs.

Exercise 2. (Only for pack-personnel and drivers.) The pack-saddle (riding saddle). The structure of the pack-saddle friding saddle being being

Exercise 3. Saddle-maker's tools and their use.

Exercise L. Practical methods for placing and removing the pack on horses. Saddling and unsaddling.

SUBJECT 7: The Structure of Sleighs and Wagons

Exercise 1. The structure of sleighs and wagons; the parts and their uses.

Exercise 2. Discovering defects on sleighs and wagons. Making minor repairs.

SUBJECT 8: Composition, OPERATION, And Repairs of the Wagon (Pack) Train

Exercise 1. Composition and maintenance of the wagon (pack) train in various kinds of weather. Care of the transport's wagon (pack) loads. Periodic inspections. Cleaning, painting, and greasing the wagon (pack-saddle) and spare-parts (devices).

Exercise 2. Classification of wagon (pack-saddle) repair. The procedure for having pack-horse repairs made. The duties of the train attendant (wagoner, park-manker attendant) to have pray repairs made to avoid damage.

SUBJECT 9: Placing Loads on Sleighe, Wagons, and Pack-Saddles

The freight-carrying capacity of sleighs and magons. Standard loads.

and

Methods of loading ammunition, boxes, containing armament or spare-parts, on sleighs,

wagons, and pack-saddles. How to load food-supplies, feed stores, and packing con
gainers. Rules for transporting artillery freight. Measures to prevent loads from

being spoiled (breakage, bad weather) etc.).

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Controlling the

SUBJECT 10: Standardingting Horse

Exercise.1. Mounting and dismounting, for wagoners. Holding the rains. Chosing horses and giving them a trial run.

Exercise 2. Hovement along a straight ling, turns, and stops. Halts, and backing up.

SUBJECT 11: Rules for Moving the Train and Arranging it at a Stop

Exercise.l. Extending the train into a marching column. Procedure (sequence) of movement. Rest halts. Comouflaging while on the march, and during a halt. Measures for protection of the load. Rules for disposing of the loads at a halt. Construction

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terretoxic

of the simplest type of cover for horses and finitely wagons. How the property was Special characteristics of movement over difficult terrain, over movement Exercise 2. tain reads and trails, at night, during the season of melting snow and bad reads, during the winter season. Overcoming upgrades and downgrades. Moving through ravines gulches, ditches and moats, and over embankments, and causeways and bridges. Crossing water-courses with the aid of floating equipment, through fords, and over ice. Exercise 3. Measures to be taken for antiaircraft and antitank defense, and for the antichemical protection of personnel, animals, and freight. Action in the event of an enemy attack.

SUBJECT 12. Field Kitchens and Roilers

(mobile steam

Breveiso l. Single-boiler, double-boiler, and three-boiler field kitchens, Traktur boilers. Their ctructure and mode of operation. Accessories, equipment, and spareparts for field Mitchens.

Excursion 2. Storing the products, spare-parts, and accessories. Care and protection of field hitchens and mobile steam boilers. Defects of field kitchens and mobile stoom bodders, and ways of eliminating them. Making minor repairs.

SUBJECT 13. Organisation of Transports and Evacuation in Troop Units The special state of

The procedure of receiving freight and making out the necessary docu-Exercise L. membs (Examportation request, authorisation, lading sheet, carte blanche). The procedure for delivering freight into storage.

The system of transports going directly to the troops, and the procedure Exercise 2. for evacuating the sick and wounded.

CLERKS

- To study the fundamentals of military property organiza-Purpose of Training. tion in the Soviet Army.
- To develop practical habits in preparing, checking, guarding, and transmitting classified and unclassified documents, and in organizing and keeping books for various types of property and for accounting purposes.
 - To teach the soldier how to make enumerations of items of property, and how to operate computing devices and typewriters.

INDICATIONS AS TO METHOD

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The study of military office work, and military book-keeping and accounting is conducted by means of preparation and writing out of official papers, book-keeping and accounting documents, keeping books and journals, and conducting business.

Special attention will be devoted to the ability to prepare clearly written and concise papers containing the necessary subject matter, as well as book-keeping and accounting documents, and to express himself in a cultivated Russian style.

The enumeration and listing of property items will be studied by indepundent working out of emercises after the methods and technique of the work has been emplained and demonstrated in actual practice by the teacher.

List of Subjects and Time devoted to each

Made of the above helps and the second of substitutes	Designation of Subject	Munkes	of Hours
क स्थापन प्रेड पर हो हो हो हो है जिसके होता है जो है जा है जो ह		Supply Clerks	Parsonnel Clerks
1 75	l. Fundamentals of the Organization of Military Property	32	12
	2. General Conduct of Office Business	20	20
	3. The Houtime of Dealing with Classified Matter	25	25
	b. Archive and Filing Practices	6	6
	5. Masting of Property and Teyperiting	55	5 5
	6. Accounting of Personnel and Horses		47
	7. Book-Keeping and Accountability seconding to the Type of Supplies		
	a) Artillery and Technical Supplies		
	b) Automobile Supplies		
	c) Fuel and Labricants	47	
	d) Food Supplies and Feed		
	e) Baggage Tuein and Clothing Supplies		
	TOTAL	165	165
	by of	orica acc	eording

The various parts of Subject 7 are studied by clerks according to the type of supplies for which they are specialized.

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SUBJECT 1: Fundamentals of the Organization of Military Property

Arercise 1: The organization of military property in units of the regimental or

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cand below, or battalion type. Rights and duties of personnel in charge of military property. The general procedure of requisitioning and issuing military property. Brief information concerning the organization of supplies.

Exercise 2. The purpose and tasks of military book-keeping and accounting. General rules for keeping the books, and for preparing and formulating the book-keeping documents. The classification of documents. Rules for correcting errors and false statements in books and accounting documents.

Exercise 3. Orders dealing with property (artillery supplies, technical property) and the method of preparing them.

SUBJECT 2: General Conduct of Office Business

Brotolec 1: Officials communications and their purpose. The duties of persons the next the might to correspond on official matters in the units of regimental or battallion type. Pasic legal principles applying to the conduct of business in a military office. Organization of office business in military units of the regimental or battallion type. Types of blank forms, their max preparation, storage, and use. Types of military official documents, the manner in which they must be organized, written up and convoluced. Control over the work with reproducing machines and typewriters.

Exercise 2. Controlling the reception of correspondence. Postal cartificates. Types controlling and journals for registration of incoming correspondence. The technique of receiving correspondence in a military units of the regimental or battalien type.

Legistering official papers and transmitting them for report and according to their pulpose. Filling out official blank forms. Ceneral obligations incumbent upon persons who execute official documents. Time limits on official papers. Official rubles storpe, and the authority to have them. Places for keeping rubber starps and seals. Ereparation of documents going to higher and to lower echelons.

Exercise 3. The methods of forwarding correspondence. The forms used for books and journals used to register outgoing correspondence. The use of envelopes. Addressing

correspondence.

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of actions taken. The conduct of business and the filing of papers. File references

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in books and journals. Control over the storage and protection of service documents. Giving out information and making copies of documents. Remarks placed on documents concerning information given and copies made. Preparing papers for filing.

Exercise 1: General information concerning secret correspondence and records. The recommissibilities and duties of persons handling classified matter. Lists of classified documents. Forms used for the documents and for the books accounting for the documents. Rubber stamps and seals, and their purposes. Higher and lower classifications and the use of rubber stamps. The authority and rules for classifying documents and declassifying them. Hethod of forwarding and registering classified matter. Use of envelopes, use of clips and seals. Handling and storing classified matterial. Haling lists of classified documents and file cards for the index. Rules for righdwaying documents from the files.

Exercise 2. The method of handling classified documents while working with them.
The reproduction 66 classified documents. Methods of accounting for reproduction and dissemination of classified documents. The storage of classified documents.

The refere 3. The procedure of giving out information concerning classified matter.

When of the telephone and telegraph. The nature of official business that may be handled over the telephone.

SUBJECT h: Archive and Filing Fractices

Exercise 1. General remarks concerning the establishment and maintenance of archives.

Equipment and maintenance of the archives of a military unit of the regimental or

battalian type. Forms of book-keeping on the contents of the archives. Records,

labels, list, and file cards; their forms and purposes. Reception of material

storing

for Arising in the unit's archives. Requirements concerning archive material when

it is received and issued. Documentary entries relating to receipt of documents for

the archives.

Exercise 2. Accounting for archive documents and their care in storage, methods of using them, and time limits upon their storage. The procedure of handing out archive documents and the preparation of the entries that have to be made. The destruction of archive documents when the time for keeping them has expired. Preparing records concerning the destruction of archive material.

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SUBJECT 5: Listing of Property and Type-Writing

Approximate and simplified enumeration in whole and fractional numbers. Rules for rounding out figures.

The metrical system of measurements. Units of measurement for length, srea, volume, weight. Computation in conserve numbers. Percentages.

Energise 2. Work on office accounting. Addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division. Computing percentages on accounts.

Exercise 3. Work on the making machine. The functioning of the computing machine Addition, subtraction, division, and multiplication. Checking on the work of the computing machine.

Computing tables. The structure of computing tables and rules for

Itercise h. Familiarity with the structure of the typewriter, with its use, and with the rules for operating it.

SUBJECT 6: Accounting of Personnel and Horses

Exercise 1. The regulations that affect the accounting for personnel. Duties and responsibilities of personnel in charge of the accounting for personnel, and methods of preparing an accurate account. An enumeration of the forms, books, and blanks used in the enumeration of personnel and accounting for it. Table of personnel and accounting for its table of personnel and accounting for its accounting the forms.

Exercise 2. Accounting for personnel in the squad and in the platoon. The personnel roster of the squad and of the platoon; its form, method of preparation, and rules for keeping it. Evening check and roll call by the list.

personnel roster, the company personnel in the company (battery, squadron). The personnel roster, the daily return, its purpose, rules for preparing it and keeping it. Keeping the books. Roster of NCO's and property according to length of service, age, and military occupation specialty. Forms of accounting, their purpose and preparation. Storage of the documents.

Exercise 4. Accounting for personnel in the infantry (artillery) battalion. The personnel roster, the alphabetic record book, the personnel accounting book, the

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dealy strength report. Accounting for NCO's and privatesx who are away from the unit, according to age and time of service. Writing up the accounting documents and storing them. The different types of accountability, their purpose, mode of preparation and submission.

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Exercise 5. Fersonnel accounting at the level of the regimental principles type unit. The types of accounts, their purposes, and the methods of keeping them. Keeping personnel records for the officers of the unit. The officer's service record and the procedure of keeping it. Autobiography. Photo cards. Personal description. Attestablons. Certificates bearing on promotion to the next higher military rank. Idst of attestations, certificates, and supplementary personnel files.

Energies 5. Account of twansfer personnel and attached personnel. Resping the personnel records of civilian personnel. Making entries in the work records. The summarizing procedure of simulating personnel data and presenting the results to a higher staff. Checking on the condition of personnel records in the subordinate units; making changes in the service record of privates and NCO's.

Force in preparing first drafts of orders for the regimental type of smith.

Exercise 6. Forsonnel accounting at the level of the division and above. Types of recording and accounting documents. Their purposes, establishment, and methods of lumping them. Checking on material submitted by the subordinate units. Rules and methods for the preparation of surmary accounting documents and for presenting them to higher headquarters.

Recreise 9. Accounting for replacements who have arrived. Documents for the reception and transfer of replacements. The procedure of informing the source of replacements of their arrival. Account of disciplinary punishments and commendations at the companies, and at regimental and divisional headquarters.

Exercise 10. Accounting for horses kept at the regiments and the latter's subordinate units. Types of accounting documents and method of keeping them. Stable records SUBJECT 7:

Book-Keeping and Accounting according to the Type of Supplies

a) ARTILLERY AND TECHNICAL SUPPLIES

Exercise 1. Organization and system of accounting. Characteristics of the ac-

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counting documents and method of preparing them.

Exercise 2. Accounting at the level of the company (battery), infantry (artillery) and bestalion, regimental artillery supply depot.

Thereise]. Accounts for immunition on hand and in movement, methods of preparing these accounts and submitting them.

Exercise 4. Accountability for artillery remounts.

Exercise 5. Accountability for the presence, condition, and movements of artillary

property.

accoun's

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Exercise 5. Special characteristids of artillery property executions for an army

in the field (in wartime).

Exercise 7. Accounts and accountability at the divisional level. Organization and system of accounts. The objects of the accounting. Besic accounting documents and amb basic accounting books; notheds of keeping them.

Exercise 8. Types of accountability, methods of attablishing and presenting them.

Listing of combat losses and methods of accounting for them. Special characteristic of accounting activities for an army in the field (in vartice).

b) AUTOMOBILE SUPPLIES

Energies 1. Hateriel accounting for motor vehicle property. Basic decements for incoming and outgoing material. Bills of lading, invoices, receiving documents, packing lists, receiving and issuing records, powers of attorney.

Accounting for quantity and quality. Card-index accounting, methods of making out and storing the cards.

Exercise 3. Rooks of individual accounting for motor vehicles, journal to be kept by the technical check point, reception-issue records for motor vehicles in repairs and for transfer to another unit, driver's receipt for a motor vehicle.

Emercise it. Books to keep account of damage and breakage; method of filling out the forms and keeping the books.

Journals to show the presence and technical condition of motor vehicles, combat report, bill of lading and lists of contents or parts; the manner of keeping, writing up, and filling out the foregoing journals.

STREET, ST

c) FUEL AND LUBRICANTS

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Exercise 1. The methods of preparing reports on requirements for fuel and lubricants. Documents required for the issue of fuel and lubricants (issue of bills of lading, transport permits) and the methods of entering these documents on the account books.

Emercise 2. Enumeration of the documents made out to keep account of fuel and labricants, packing materials, and filling equipment.

Exercise 5. Dividing up the property into categories according to its technical.

Exercise h. Trip tickets. Method of filling them out and completing them; their destruction and storage as documents required for strict accounting.

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Exercise 5. Books to account for the work done by the motor vehicles and for the expenditure of fuel and lubricants; their purpose; and how to fill them out and add up the monthly totals. The books to account for fuel and lubricant materials and property; their purpose, and methods of filling them out. Journals concerning the immaterial expenditure of fuel and lubricant materials; how to keep them and add them up and turn them in. Reports on proper and used up old, and the method of preparing them.

Recreige 6. Detail for issue and reception of fuel and lubricants. The details working period. Hill of lading for fuel and lubricant materials and property.

Authorization
Reservatives to receive fuel and lubricant materials and property; how to draw it up; requirement to keep stude; how to fill them out.

Exercise 7. Standards of natural loss of fuel and hybricants in reception, storage, and issue, and methods of listing the losses. Methods of listing fuel and lubricant materials and property on the basis of the inspection records. Occasions for recursitioning inspection records. Documents to report excessive spoiling or loss of materials. The issue of a certificate for fuel and lubricants, and the drawing of allowances on that basis.

Exercise 8. Enumeration of the documents on which the accounting for fuel and lubricant materials and property is based. Nonthly accounting for movements of fueld and lubricant materials; reports on property transfers; and the method of preparing these documents.

Report on the number of vehicles present and on the quantity of refuel-

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ing materials required. Table of regular periodic reports that have to be submitted in peace times and in time of war.

c) FOOD SUPPLIES AND FEED

Exercise 1. The conditions and regulations that govern the preparation of records and accounting for food supplies (and feed), and for the materiel used in handling them, and the blank forms used for systematized accounting. Rules for preparing and drawing up the documentation required for incoming and outgoing supplies and property.

Exercise 2. Accounting at food-feed supply storeroms. Making out the papers required for reception and issue of food-feed supplies, packing material, and other equipment required for the operation of these storeroms. The procedure of making the daily reports, and the disposal made of these documents by the warehouse in charge. Accounting by the kitchens and diminghalls. Record of the number of outers. The check-sheet and rules for keeping it. Accounting for dishes and other equipment in the mitchen and diming room.

Exercise 3. Accounting for the regimental-type bakery. Ecoping records on flour received for the bakery. Accounting for the flour and the bread. Losses of weight in baking. Norms for the loss of weight in baking. Blank forms for the accounting, and the method of filling them out. Checking on bakery accounts.

packing materials, and other food-supply property from warehouses of the Ministry of Mar, from the contractor's supply bases, out of the secondary supply stores of military units, and obtained from local sources. Records of the issue of food supplies: to the kitchen and to individual members of the military personnel; while on the march; to a military unit; from a warehouse; in cases of further processing or of spoiling; in cases of accidental or natural losses.

Exercise 5. Accounting for packing, dishes, and other equipment. Entering the transactions of receipt and expenditure on the account books. The system of circulation of documents.

Exercise 6. Accounting of personnel and horses present for supplies. Keeping a daily record of personnel and horses present for food supplies. The procedure

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of carrying for rations and dropping from rations. Certification for rations of feed and forage; its purpose; rules for filling out the certificates; and rules for issuing the rations. Esoping account of blank forms for ration accounting.

Emercise 7: Special characteristics of accounting for rations and forage: in units

Emercise 7: Special characteristics of accounting for rations and forage: in units below the regiment on detached duty away from the regiment; on troop trains; in the op units of an away in the field.

Energies 8. Bood-Supply and forage accounting at the level of the division and choice. Food-supply and forage accounting documents at the level of the division and covariable.

Shows. Records to show the quantities of supplies markets and the requirements of the troop units. Supplies on hand and in course of transfer at the divisional storage depot. Types of accountability and table of to show the regular periodic reports to be note.

Exercise 9. How to prepare an accounting report on food supplies, forage and packing materials. How to prepare the regular reports. Keeping accounts in the event of divisions, recommendation or departure of the unit. The accounting responsibilities for foodsupplies and forage, and the procedure of preparing and submitting these accounts.

Exercise 10. Twining inventory of food supplies and forage, and of the corresponding and precising anterials and other property; the purpose of the inventories, the manner in Page 156:

a) CLOTHES SUPPLIES

the manner in which they are submitted.

Exercise L. Decements, books, and index-cards used in the accounting for clothing, begges-train equipment and furniture; brack characteristics of these types of record, and their uses. Preparation and formulation of receipt and issue documents.

Exercise 2. Proper accompling at the Quartermaster unit and at the warehouse.

Decreased recording receipt (arrival) of property. Entering the arrival of incoming property on the accounting books as they are being handled or stored at the troop ward (regimental type).

Exercise 3. Making out the documents required for issuing property: issue to the sub-units of the regiment; distribution to individuals of the regimental personnel for their own personal use; transfer of property to another unit; issue at the ware-house; shortages and losses due to accident; property lost by individuals of the unit.

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Circulation of documents. Checking on the completeness of sets of property.

Exercise in Record of individual pieces of baggage-train property. Accounting

for baggage-train property sent away for repairs of cleaning. The procedure for

the warehouse in charge to pass on documents for the files of the quartermaster unit

supply property.

Exercise 5. Special characteristics of accounting for emergency-supplications.

Copy of the individual clothing and equipment

The glothing reartificate acceptation of the purpose. Account-

ing for personal property received for storage from NCO's or private soldiers.

Property accounting in units below the level of the regiment. The procedure, for the small units, in requisitioning and receiving property, issuing it to members of the personnel, and transferring it from one and unit to snother. Documents to be prepared for turning in property to the warehouse.

Exercise 6. Accounts of clothing property on the company books, on the individual clothing and equipment record, and in the personal identification booklet of the individual soldier. Preparing lists of property lost with men going into other units. Special characteristics of accounting for property issued to men on recall for refresher training ("sbory"). The procedure of checking property records of the small units against the records of the quartermaster administrative units.

EXERGIBE 2. Accounting at the shops. Accounting for the repair and maintenance material, for the repaired property, fixed material and equipment. Papers to be ed, made out when receiving property for repair and when issuing the repair property.

Exercise 8. Special characteristics of accounting for property of the troop units of an army in the field. Accounting for clothing property in units of the divisional type. Documents required for the accounting and issue of property. Accounting for clothing property on hand or in course of transfer at the regiments and at the warehouse of the division.

Exercise 9. Types of accountability and table of regular periodic reports. The procedure for writing up and submitting accounts of clothing property, and reports on requirements as to clothing property. Accounting in the case of reorganization or transfer of a military unit to another location. Clothing property accounting for the division; procedure for writing it up and submitting it.

Exercise 10. Taking inventory of individual and clothing property; the purpose and organization of the inventories, and the method of conducting them. Documentary

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formulation of the results of the inventories, and the procedure of submitting the inventory data.

QUARTERMASTERS

Purpose of Training. 1. To teach the organization of company (battalian) property and the duties of the company (battalian) quartermaster; standards of the daily food rations for personnel; the organization of the supply of meals at permanent barracks and in the field; standards for supplies of clothing and forage.

2. The To develop the requisite hebits as regards use, repairs, storage, and accounting of proper in the minor units.

INDICATIONS AS TO METHOD

The lessons dealing with the company (battalion) food, forage, and clothing supplies are conducted in the form of discussions, basing the discussions on the property supplies of the regiment.

The processes of accounting for property in the subordinate units will be tamin by means of practical preparation and uniting up of relevant documents.

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List of Subjects and Time allowed to each

, who will see the first of the	Designation of Subject	Number of Hours
1.	General Information on the Subject of Treep Property	2
2.	Property Organization in the Company (Sattalion)	l ₂
3,	Organization for Feeding Personnel at Barracks	ţţ
li.	Organization for Feeding Personnel in the Field	12
5.	Feed Supplies for the Horses	Ħ
5. 6.	Food Supplies for Small Units on Detached Duty	6
7.	Food Supplies for Troops on the March	2 .
8.	The Procedure of Cotaining Clothing Supplies for the Small Units	8
9.	Furnishing Clothing Supplies to the Individual So	16
30.	Storage of Clothing Property in the Small Units	12
11.	Protection of Glothing Property	Ŋţ

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Page 158: (c	ont'd)	List of Subjects and Time allotted to each	
		Designation of Subject	Number of Hou
COLUMN CO	12.	Repairs of Clothing Property	6
ž.	13.	Bathing and Laundry Services	3
	ᢧ.	Organization of Property Accounting in Small Units	2
	15.	Accounting for Clothing Property	32
	16.	Accounting for Food and Forage Supplies of a Unit	6
	17.	Accounting and Maintenance of Armanent, Assaunition and Technical Supplies	m ₂ 32
		TOTAL	165
Si		SUBJECT 1: General Information on the Subject Troop Property	ect of
Harrick State of Stat	Cen	eral notions on the subject of troop property. The	tasks connect
with troop p	dz.eg or e	y. The organization and basic functions of the pro	operty agencies
of the regin	eent.		
Precedenta		SUBJECT 2: Property Organization in the Com	
		s and functions of company property. The management	
processity.	The rig	mits, duties, and responsibilities, with respect to p	property, in cu
ent upon th	e follo	wing: 1st Sergeent, Assistant Platoon Commander, So	qued Commander,
Quardermast	er. Th	as procedure to be adopted by the following to give	or receive du
assignments	relati	ing to company property: 1st Sergeant, Assistant Pla	atoon Commander
Quartornast	er.		
Page 159:		SUBJECT 3: Organization for Feeding Per	sonnel at Barre
D	aily r	ation norms for NCO's and private soldiers. The pr	ocedure of carr
ing for rat	ions &	nd dropping from rations. Procedure of preparing m	eals and issui
		the dining hall for the meal. The procedure of bri	
the dining	ha ll , :	receiving it there, and of removing it from the din	ing hall. Pro
		sonnel on daily detail. The procedure of making a	

SUBJECT h: Organization for Feeding Personnel in the Field Organizing the food supply squad, and the duties of the personnel on duty.

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quantities issued.

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Organization of the Fahl (punkt knosyaynstvennego dovol'stviya - food supply point *) The bringing up and storing of food supplies. The preparation of meals in mobile kitchens. Heans and procedure of furnishing cooked meals and dry foods to advanced positions under various types of combat conditions. The procedure of issuing oction meets and dry foods. Preparing meals from concentrated and ordinary food products, by the soldiers themselves, in mess kits and buckets. The emorgency food supply corried by the soldier, its purpose, and the passedure of issuing it.

SUBJECT 5: FEED SUPPLIES FOR THE HORSES

Face rations. The procedure of carrying horses for rations and dropping when from retilons. Obtaining forage from the regimental store house and issuing unit's our storage place for to the mademarkers was feeds and forage. Time schedule and procedure for insular feed to the horses. Bules for feeding unimals. The stable sexpectates intime with respect to the feeding of the horses.

SUBJECT 6: Food Supplies for Small Units on Detached Suby Observing food supplies and forage from the regimental food storage and delivering is so the small unit. Standards and procedure for placing food supplies

and formuse on reasons and mobile kitchens. Releasing food products to the kitchens. Supplicing cooked foods, broad, and sugar. Isoming forage to the horses.

SUBJECT 7: Food Supplies for Troops on the March

Issuing food on a troup train. Supplying food for consumption on route

for handquartors and individual coldiers. Converted rations.

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SUBJECT 3: The Procedure of Obtaining Clothing Supplies for the Small Units

The procedure for small units to obtain clothing supplies from the reginantal varehouse. Checking quantity and quality of the property received. Delivexing the property to the small unit. The reception of property going to MCO's and private soldiers coming in from another regiment or transferred from another small unit. The procedure of issuing property from the regimental warehouse to one of the small units.

SUBJECT 9: Furnishing Clothing Supplies to the Individual Soldier The private soldier's and the NCO's right to receive clothing Amercise 1. property. Priorities and time schedules for issuing the property.

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Exercise 2. Preparing uniforms, footwear, and personal equipment for issue. Marking assigning the articles and immune them to the individual soldier or NCO.

Exercise 3. Surnishing clothing property to men called in by the draft. Issuing clothing property to soldiers and NCO's transferred down from the regiment, transferred to another small unit, or going out on a long-term furlough.

Exercise h. Procedure to provide clothing property in cases where the article is worn out before its proper time, or else is torn or otherwise spoiled. How to provide the small unit with bed-clothing, special clothing outfits, and sport wear.

SUBJECT 10: Storage of Clothing Property in the Small Units

clothing property in storage, and putting it away. Care of the property during the be damaging influeces/
storing process. Measures to taken against the large (rodents, moths, etc.).

Exercise 2. Procedure for receiving in storage personal belongings of private soldiers or NCO's who are absent on a short furlough, or on outside duty, or who have been sent to a military hospital or to the quardhouse. Procedure for returning such personal property.

SUBJECT 11: Protection of Clothing Property

Exercise 1. Protection of clothing property is one of the military duties of every number of the service. Rules for wearing uniforms and personal equipment. Rules for Fage 161:

putting on foot cloths. How to take care of the personal outfittings: cleaning, airing, greasing or oiling, drying.

Exercise 2. Using the kit bag to carry food, and food-supply articles and articles of daily use. Use of the poncho (shelter half.

Emercise 3. Procedures for inspecting property in use. The duties of the NCO and the private soldier in the matter of protecting clothing property.

Exercise 1. Putting up a tent for use on the march, and for use in camp. The care and maintenance of tents.

SUBJECT 12: Repairs of Slothing Property

The construction, equipment, and maintenance of a small repair shop in the subordinate units. Supplying the requisite repair materials. Having minor repairs made by the soldiers themselves. Procedure for giving things into repair at the

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regimental clothing repair shop, and for receiving them back from repairs.

SUBJECT 13: Bathing and Laundry Services

How to organize the pathing and laundry service. Time schedules and priorities for taking a bath. Procedure for changing into clean underwear. Standards for issuing soap, and procedure for obtaining it. How to arrange for the washing of warm used handkerchiefs, which improvements detachable collar limings, and foot cloths by the soldiers themselves.

SUBJECT 1h: Organization of the Property Accounting in Small.

Requirements to be made of property accounting in the small units. Special characteristics of the accounting documents used in small units. Duties of the Pinnt Surgeant and the Quartermaster (Supply Surgeant) with respect to the accounting for projectly in the small units.

SUBJECT 15: Accounting for Clothing Property

Recreise 1. Property and drawing up documents to enable the small unit to obtain clothing property from the regimental warehouse, and for issuing the property to private soldiers and NOC's. Noting down the received and issued clothing property in the company's clothing account book, in the soldier's personal identification book-dadwidual records for let, and in the finder-card fitnerconf each soldier. Special characteristics of the accounting for clothes issued to persons called in for the draft.

Exercise to Preparing and drawing up the documents required when a small unit turns in clothing property to the regimental varehouse. Intering the surrendered property on the company's property accounting book.

Page 162:

Extendice 3. Accounting for clothing property that belongs to NCO's and private soldiers she are easy from the resiment, or arrive from enother regiment, or are being twansferred from one unit to another within the same regiment.

Exercise h: Time schedules and procedures for the small unit to submit its accountsupply section of the staff.

SUBJECT 16: Accounting for the Food and Forage Supplies of a Unit on Detached Duty

Preparing and writing up documents to obtain food and forage supplies from the regimental warehouse, and documents concerning issue of food supplies to

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the kitchen and of forage for the horses.

SUBJECT 17: Accounting and Maintenance of Armament, Ammunition and Technical Supplies

The precedure for obtaining, storing, and protecting armement, am-Emercise 1. munition, and technical supplies. Bules for the transport of ammunition.

Rules for care of the weapon; taking care of it while living in Exercise 2. barracks, in camp, and on the march. Procedures for inspection and control over maintenance of the weapon at the company level. Categories and sets of technical supplies property. Keeping warribr portable entrenching equipment in a condition of readiness. Repairs of armament and technical supplies.

Accounting for quantity and quality of armament and technical equip-Exercise 3. ment in the sub-units of the regiment.

The accounting documents and the procedure for writing them up. Exercise h. Accounting for ammunition at the company level. The procedure for issuing and socounting for amunition issued to the guards (sentries). Issuing armament and technical supplies for use. The documentation required when weapons and technical supplies are given turned in for repairs.

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PEOGRAM FOR PERFECTING THE SKILLS OF THE DRIVERS OF COMBAT, ADMINISTRATIVE, AND TRANSPORT AUTOMOBILES AND TRACTORS

- To perfect the soldier's knowledge concerning the Purpose of Training. structure of the automobile (tractor).
- To develop strongly established habits concerning the technical servicing of automobiles (tractors); to teach the soldier to notice and remove any disorders of the automobile (tractor) under combat conditions.
- To achieve absolute technical mastery in driving the automobile (tractor) under any conditions whatsoever.

INDICATIONS AS TO METHOD

Exercises for the specialist training are for the most part conducted by practical methods, directly on the automobile (tractor), using technically equipped class rooms, parks, and shops.

The exercises must include the demonstration and study of the func-

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tioning of a properly regulated assembly (mechanism, device) that is in perfect condition, and an opportunity for the soldier himself to handle and operate the device in question, by way of illustration. After that the student must be trained to form habits for making an inspection and check of the technical condition of the automobile (tractor), discovering defects in the functioning of the various assembles, usedanisms, and devices, removing any irregularity or defect he may discover.

Special attention should be devoted to study of the material, and to walco for operating those makes of automobiles (treators) which enter into the capitatest of their unit, division, etc. At the same time a study must be made of the special structural characteristics and operation of other Russian makes of cubancials (treators).

Page Ril:

2. Proceed work with the material to done on automobiles (tracions) saturally in use; and in this connection care must be taken to enable all of the state do work at the same time. Practical work must be done according to the tracknological charts.

the development of proper habits in cervicing and repairing automatiles (tractors) is effected by using automatiles (tractors) that in view of the cause of the year, or in view of the period of thre for which they have been in the property one type or another of servicing or repairs. With this purpose in the scheduling of this work, then the plan of operations.

3. The teaching of traffic rules is conducted in specially equipped class rooms, on send boxes, and in actual practice out on the terrain (on roads and in invisited localities).

The class rooms and other localities where the exercises are contraffic lights,

Cooled not be equipped with road signs, kinking palays markers, and so forth.

List of Subjects and Time allotted to each

	Designation of Subject ba	Number rivers of Com-l at, Admin.zml' sh. (Tractors)	of Hours Privers of ransport Ve- hicles
7.	General Structure of the Automobile (Tractor)	2	2
2.	The Notor	18	12
3.	The Feed System	12	8
À.	The Ignition System and the Electrical Equipment	20	15

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D e	e 1	gnation of Subject	hat and	of Con-	of Hours Drivers of Tran post Vehicles
ACCOUNTS OF THE PARTY OF THE PA	5.	Structure and Functioning of the Start- ing Devices	:	2	2
	5.	Study of the Structure and Care of the Power Transmission		ł.	L
	7.	Running Gear and Steering Mechanism	2	0	20
	8.	Operating the Vehicle	3	6	Th
	9.	Preparing the Automobile (Tractor) for Spring and Summer Operation		6	ઠ
	30,	Technical Servicing	;	30	30
	11.	Fuels and Lubricants		2	2
	12.	Driving Automobiles and Tractors		8	
		Summer Period	TOTAL 1	lio.	115
Page 7.65	i.	Special Structural Characteristics of Terrain-Going Vehicles (GAZ-63,ZIS-151 and the New Types of Tractors		36	36
	Щ.	Proparing Automobiles (Tractors) for Au Winter Operation	itumi-	6	6
	25.	Traffic Rules for Military Auto-Roads, the Corresponding Rates of Speed	and •	J,	h
	36.	Preparation for Use of New Automobiles tors) and Old Vehicles Returned from M Repairs	****	2	2
	27.	The Regulating Work to be Done in Community Technical Servicings No. 1, 2, and	ection d 3	12	12
		***************************************	TOTAL	60	60
		Combined	Total:	200	175

SUBJECT 1: General Structure of the Automobile (Tractor)

Classification of automobiles and tractors according to type, use, and road or terrain travel capacity. The operating and technical characteristics of Russian-made automobiles and tractors. Types of special equipment for automobiles and tractors. Rules for the use and care of this special equipment. Automobile and tractor equipment for the transportation of troops, freights, and artillery systems.

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SUBJECT 2: The Hotor

Emercise 1. The cycles of the internal combustion motor. The structure of the multiple-cylinder four-test gasoline motor. Purpose, structure, and functioning of the creekgear mechanism. Construction data for the meter: the number of cylinders; the dismeter of the cylinder; the piston stroke; the operating volume of all the cylinders; the degree of compression; the maximum power; and the number of turns at maximum power. Importance and measurement of the tefore-mentioned characteristic page 166:

Various types of disorder; methods of discovering and removing them.

Emercise 2. Purpose, structure, and functioning of the circulating mechanism.

The edvantages and disadvantages of high and low position of the values. Adjustment of the distributing shaft and of the distributing plations. Moment of opening and checking the values. The most commonly encountered transgularities; their discovery and elimination. Clearances between values tems and plungers; method of checking the chearances.

Reprotes 3. The system of vater-cooling with thermo-syphon and forced circulation. Mixed systems of cooling. The volume of the cooling system. The structure of the radiator, ventilator, centrifugal pump, and thermostat. Disorders in the system of cooling. The consequences of overheating and overcooling the motor. Care of the cooling system.

Exercise h. The importance of the lubricating system. Imbrication under pressure, by spraging, and combined systems. The consequences of insufficient and or excessive lubrication. The devices of the lubricating system, their purpose and functioning. The most draquently encountered disorders; methods for discovering and eliminating them. Game of the lubricating system.

SUBJECT3:

Energise L. Purpose and structure of the feed system of the motor. The devices of the feed system; their purpose, structure, and functioning. High-pressure fuel pump. The mechanism for regulating the fuel supply; mechanism for pumping by hand. The jet sprayer; the conditions under which it functions.

Exercise 2. Supplementary structures of the carburetor. Servicing the feed system of the motor. The most commonly encountered disorders; their discovery and correction. Regulating the dwices of the feed system. Control and care of the feed

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system.

SUBJECT 1: The Ignition System and the Electrical Equipment

Exercise 1. The structure and principle of action of the accumulator battery.

Composition and preparation of the electrolyte. Rules for charging a battery and

for checking upon its charge. The generator; its structure and principle of action.

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Regulating the force and voltage of the generator current. The most commonly encountered disorders of a battery, generator, or relay-generator; methods of discovering and correcting the disorders.

Exercise 2. Ignition of the working mixture. Ignition devices; their purpose, structure, and mode of functioning. Advancing the spark, and the vacuum regulator for advancing the spark. Diagram to show the principles applied in the ignition system. The magneto; its purpose, structure, and mode of functioning. The equipment for obtaining ignition from the magneto. The most commonly encountered discovering methods for discovering and correcting them. Care of the ignition system. Exercise 3. Purpose and structure of the starter; its disorders, and methods of correcting them. Care of the starter. Lighting and signal devices. Control and measurement devices. The disorders most commonly encountered in them; the means of discovering and correcting them. Care of the lighting and signal devices, and of the control and measurement instruments.

SUBJECT 5: Structure and Functioning of the Stafting Devices
Technical characteristics, purpose, structure, and mode of functioning
of the various starting devices. How to regulate the startint devices. Rules for
care and keeping. The most commonly encountered disorders, and methods of correcting them.

SUBJECT 6: Study of the Structure and Care of the Power Trans-

Exercise 1. Purpose and general structure of the power transmission. Purpose, structure, and mode of functioning of the coupling, transmission case, distributor case, reduction gear, Cardan shaft, differential, and main drive gear of the automobile.

Exercise 2. Purpose, structure, and mode of functioning of the principal friction clutch, shift gear and main drive gear cases, flange friction clutch and flange transmission of the tractor. The front bridge. The most commonly encountered

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disorders; methods for detecting and correcting thom. Servicing and care of the power transmission.

SUBJECT 7: Running Gear and Steering Mechanism

Structure of the frame, axles, and suspension. Shock ebsorbers. Exercise 1. Wheels. Regulating the angle of convergence of the wheels. Regulating the degree of rigidity of the shock absorber of the spring suspension; the running gear of the tractor. Automobiles without frame. Independence of the suspension of the front wheels. The suspension of the leading truck of a three-axied automobile.

Page 168: The tires. The general structure of the pneumatic tire. The proikercice 2. cedure of changing tires. Care of the tires. Repairs on innter tubes and casings under field conditions.

The structure of the steering mechanism. Servicing and regulation. Exercise 3. Detection of disorders, and methods of correcting them.

Purpose, structure, and made of functioning of the brakes. Rules for Marcine h. operating, servicing, and regulating the brakes.

SUBJECT 8: Operating the Vehicle.

The procedure for receiving, surrendering, and turning it over to Exorcase 1. a troop units. The log for an automobile (tractor) and the numerical markings. Issue of a certificate entitling the holder to drive an automobile (tractor).

The trip ticket and its purpose. The procedure for obtaining, fil-Exercise 2. ling out, and turning in the trip ticket. Recording and accountability for trip tickets. Practical method forfilling out the trip ticket. Record of the road milesgo of the automobile (tractor). Measures for economizing fuel and lubricants. Planning the operation of automobiles and tractors.

pparks and their uses. Types of parks. Structure of the park. Field Smarcise 3. parks and their squipment. Placing the automobiles (tractors) in a park. The internal regulations of a park. Measures of fire prevention and protection at the Dark.

Freparing the automobile (tractor) for dead storage. The Procedure Exercise 4. of storing the automobile (tractor) and removing its equipment. Servicing automobiles in dead storage and checking on their technical condition. Taking an automobile (tractor) out of dead storage. Types of documents used for automobiles

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(tractors) in dead storage and the method of preparing them.

SUBJECT 9: Preparing the Automobile (Tractor) for Spring and Summer Operation

Exercise 1. Practical work in preparing the cooling, lubrication, and feed systems, and the accumulator batteries for summer operation.

Exercise 2. Practical work in taking care of the rubber equipment of the vehicle, the track assembly, the lubrication, feed, and coaling system, and the brakes.

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SUBJECT 10: Technical Servicing

Precise 1. The purpose of the servicing. Inspection to check on the vehicle before it leaves the park. Checking the vehicle en route (during halts and at stop-overs). Doubt technical servicing. Technical servicings No. 1, 2, and 3. Norms of time to be spent on the work of servicing. The extent of the work, and methods of accomplishing it.

Exercise 2. Practical work on technical servicings No. 1, 2, and 3.

Exercise 3. Special characteristics of the operation of a new automobile (tractor) or one that has just undergone major repairs. Special characteristics of the trial runs of a new automobile (tractor). Inspections during the period of the trial run, change of oil, cleaning the crank case and filter.

SUBJECT 11: Fuels and Labricants

Exercise 1. Technical and operational requirements to be made of fuelt. Standards of expenditure of fuel on various makes of automobiles and tractors. The different types of automobile and tractor fuel.

Exercise 2. The requirements to be made of lubricants. Motor oils and solid lubricants. Different types of oils and their properties. Standards for the expenditure of oil. Signs that indicate the lubricant is not fit for use.

SUBJECT 12: Driving Automobiles and Tractors

Exercise 1. Practice in driving an automobile (tractor). Starting and shifting across intersections gears. Movement anarchemosaxgrand and on curves. Movement over slippery roads, smooth and over moist, nath snow. Braking and halting. Rules for overcoming steep grades and descents, and movement across bridges. Towing another vehicle.

Energise 2. Traffic rules for automobiles and tractors. Organizing the regulation of traffic. Road markers and signposts. Driving an automobile (tractor) over mountain

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rosis. Rales for driving an automobile (tractor) in minima column. Driving an cartomobile over reedless terrain. Driving an automobile (tractor) at night.

SUBJECT 13: Special Structural Characteristics of Terrain-Going Vehicles (GAZ-63, ZIS-151) and the New Types of Tractors

Tentico-technical characteristics of the automobiles and trastors. Foorcise L Page 170:

Cameral characteristics: motors, power transmission, running gear, body, steering mochemisms, electrical equipment. Operating characteristics of automobiles and treators.

Special characteristics of the structure of the motors, cooling sys-Pastored 2. ten, lubrication and feed system; ignition system and electrical equipment. Strucburs of the power transmission. The distributor box, the Cardan transmission. The reduction goar. The mein transmission and the differential. The principal friction geer, the flampe friction genr and the flamge transmission.

Distinguishing characteristics of the running gear of suboachiles Parotice 3. and beautous: the rear and forward bridges, the suspension, the shock absorbers, theole and tires; the steering mechanisms: the steering gear, foot brake and hand larako. The structure of the hydraulic gear. Regulating the brakes; detection and correction of disorders. Special equipment.

SUBJECT 14: Preparing Automobiles (Tractors) for Automa-Winter Operablen

for autumn-winter operation Proporation of the following: cooling, lubricating, and the accumu-Frarciso 1. later bettery. Preparing the equipment for heating, werming-up, ecc starting the meter, digging tools, and anti-skid equipment. Anti-freeze liquids, their purpose ಾಗಿದೆ. ಅವರ ೩

Practical exercises in preparing the automobile(tractor) for autumn-Merchee 2. dater operation.

SUBJECT 15: Traffic Bules for Military Auto-Rosas, and the Corresponding mates of Speed

Truffic rules governing the movement of individual automobiles and Basrcice 1. auto-roads. Duties of the driver in observing the traific rules. Measures for suppressing violations of traffic rules on the roads. Special rules of movement carrying personnel or dangerous loads.

Traffic regulation. Signals for regulating traffic in daytims and Exercise 2.

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at night; their purpose. Traffic regulating agencies. Special characteristics of traffic regulation at intersections, road forks, bridges, water-crossings, and in inhabited localities. Compliance with traffic regulation signals.

SUBJECT 16: Preparation for Use of New Automobiles (Tractors) and Old Vehicles Returned from Major Repeirs

Receiving an automobile (tractor) from major repairs. Trial runs:

regime of operation, time allotted for the trial rum. Standards for the expendiregime of fuel and lubricants. Care and servicing of the vehicle.

SUBJECT 17: The Regulating Work to be Done with in Connection with Technical Servicings No. 1, 2, and 3.

Exercise 1. The purpose and procedure of regulating the mechanisms of the automobile (tractor). The extent of the regulating work done in connection with Technical Servicings No. 1, 2, and 3. Tools and devices used in the work of regulating Exercise 2. Regulating the mechanisms of the Automobile (tractor) in connection with Servicings No. 1, 2, and 3.

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